HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,000—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
*PENINSULAR	8295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,230	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,233	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,218 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs	10 8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

137734

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE [GOVERNOR]

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.
"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.
The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."
All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.
Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	M. Oswald	28th Oct.
SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2,036	Ahrens	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
S. S. REICHSTAG, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th October, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY have THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS, at No. 5, Rogay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
13th October, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo-Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.
All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS, Moderate Terms. Apply to—
THE PRINCIPAL,
Byculla.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

ONE WEEK MORE!

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.
MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.
Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.
Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.
We offer cheaper rates than the Post.
Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—
COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD,
The only English Auctioneer in Bombay,
Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
THURSDAY next, October 22nd, 1903.
Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD has received instructions to offer for bona-fide sale, at his Auction Rooms as above,
A FULL BAND ORCHESTRIEN
Playing upon 211 pipes, with drums, cymbols, bells triangle, etc.
The instrument is contained in a very handsome oak case with glass doors and panels and will be offered together with
12 rollers playing 9 European and 3 Hindoo selections.
N.B.—The instrument is in good order, only requiring slight repair and cleaning.
On view daily from 9 till 5.
Auction will commence at 2 p. m.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONCERT.

WE regret to announce that owing to MADAME GOMEZ'S indisposition her RECITAL which was ADVERTISED to take place at the TOWN HALL, on 24th instant, must be POSTPONED, the date of which will be notified hereafter.
SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us on the 28th December, 1902, in favor of Mr. ARUNESA SABAPATHY MOODLIAR to represent our Firm is hereby CANCELLED from THIS DATE.
A. SABAPATHY MOODLIAR & CO
Bellary, 17th October, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 655 OF 1903.
Sir THAKORE SHRI WAGHJI, G. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi in the Territory of Kathiawar, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of the estate of one SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL, late of Bombay Mahomedan, deceased ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. HASSAN OOMER JAMAL, Administrator of the Estate of the said OOMER JAMAL of Bombay Mahomedan, residing at Foras Road outside the Fort. 2. OOSMAN JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Chowpatti outside the Fort..... Defendants.

THE above Suit has been filed by the Plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of the late SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL, praying inter alia for a declaration that the mortgage and two conveyances, dated 25th October, 1901, and the other deeds in the Plaint mentioned from the 1st defendant to the 2nd defendant are fraudulent and void and inoperative and may be set aside as against the Plaintiff and the other Creditors of the estate of the said Oomer Jamal and for the Administration of the estate of the said Oomer Jamal by and under the directions of this Court for accounts, injunction, Receiver, costs and further relief. Now notice is hereby given that leave has been granted to the Plaintiff under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure to file the said Suit on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of the said Oomer Jamal as aforesaid—Dated this 17th day of October, 1903.
L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.
Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 17th day of October, 1903.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

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RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,410,000
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MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada. Managing Director: J. F. JUNKIN, Esq.

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Security to Policy Holders, 1,00,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

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General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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MONUMENTALISTS
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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially Imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co,	Aviso.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT of SADDLE and HARNESS carried on by a best West Indian Foreman, well-known by Leading Firms in Bombay and N. W. P.

Renewing and Repairing Riding Gent's and Lady's Saddles will be done in a best way and style. Besides all kinds of high class articles pertaining to Saddlery and Harness, can be had,

APPLY FOR CATALOGUES.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
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CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
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INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs. Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular,
URINALS, Angle and Flat,
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 5-8	= unchanged
3 do. Hontos	98 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 1-4	= + 1-8
2 months hence	27 3-4	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	61 -8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= unchanged
Berlin ,,	20·42 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-4 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for Egypt.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·96 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·27	5·21	5·19	5·18
— 11	— 1	— 2	— 1
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·18	5·18	5·19	5·19
— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	49,000	bales.
Do. last year	46,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	13,000	,,
Do. do Continent	38,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9·80	— 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·66	— 5
Do. do, March	9·71	— 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 13-16	unchanged
Futures, month of Jan.	9·49	— 11
Do. do. April	9·70	— 12
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 17th October, 1903:—

Cotton	1,319 bales.
Wheat	24,959 cwts.
Linseed	2,678 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,211 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,088 ,,
Poppyseed	293 ,,
Groundnuts	7 ,,
Castorseed	5,603 ,,
Rice	613 ,,
Myrabollams	642 ,,
Cottonseed	6,331 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 5 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	188
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	Rs. 98·12
1st Settlement	,, 98·10

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 6 0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.
Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs. 5 8 0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore ,, 5 13 0 ,,
Yellow Guzerat ,, 5 13 0 ,,
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-12 per candy.
Club, No. 1	,, 30 ,,
Hard, Red	,, 24 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.
Estimated sales ... 6,000 bales.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·18	5·17	5·16
—2	—2	—2	—2
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
5·17	5·17	5·17	5·17
—1	—1	—2	—2

COTTON.—The local market is steady and there is a fair business doing for Export to Europe in New Crop. Mills continue buying for near and forward deliveries. The closing quotations for Suttas are Rs. 224 for Good Broach and Rs. 171 for Fully Good Bengals.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 17th October, as compared with the statement of the 10th October:—

LIABILITIES,	Oct. 10. Rs.	Oct. 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,42,969	41,19,760
Public Deposits at Branches	19,96,218	22,11,321
Other Deposits	6,38,77,898	6,66,82,197
Post Bills	7,427	7,427
Sundries	10,97,994	11,20,874
Rs...	8,98,21,826	9,28,41,579
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,20,20,988	1,20,02,619
Other authorised Securities	33,31,219	33,73,531
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	42,53,612	44,83,702
Loans do. do.	1,48,96,008	1,56,92,618
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,00,94,893	2,13,23,837
Dead Stock	3,55,348	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	2,769	2,700
Balances with other Banks	3,61,799	3,97,228
Sundries	1,57,011	1,57,766
Cash	3,38,48,179	3,57,52,180
Rs.	8,98,21,826	9,28,41,579

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	10	2	10
Total	10	14	93
Same date last year	28	23	110
Total plague deaths to date	263,315	215,374	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOBBS—October 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Hobbs, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
STANTON—October 13, at Lahore, the wife of Major H E Stanton, of a daughter.
GOUGH—October 14, at Umaria, Central India, the wife of G H Gough, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRIANT—RODGERS—October 14, at All Saints' Church Coonoor, by the Rev Canon Brittain, Robert Joseph Briant Sergt, Military Works Services, Secunderabad, to Valentine Mary, youngest daughter of Quarter-Master Sergt M Rodgers, R H A, Ireland, and of the late Mrs Amy Rodgers, of Woodlands, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

BORGAES—October 9, at Naini Tal, Miss Sophie Borgaes, Nursing Sister, up Country Nursing Association.
DAVIES—October 16, at Bangalore, James Thomas Davies (of Rugby, Warwickshire), Loco Foreman, Madras Railway Company, aged 58 years and 10 months.
GOODWIN—October 11, at Cawnpore, Julie Frances Goodwin, the dearly beloved wife of Mr R W Goodwin and second daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Heff, of Cawnpore, aged 20 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 10-56m., 11-31a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-53a. Banks closed: Dewali Holidays.

ON HIS WAY TO THE STATION.—Wagji Kanji, a Hindoo aged sixty-five, residing in Matunga, was on Sunday afternoon running along Kazi Syed Street on his way to the Musjid Bunder Railway station to catch the four o'clock train when he fell down on the road and expired. The deceased, it appears, had been subject to heart disease.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mahomed Haji Sheik was charged with theft in a building of a silver watch and chain belonging to Shriram Ganishilal, a pan-seller keeping a shop in Kika Street. On Saturday night last about 10 o'clock, the complainant left his shop and went to the opposite side of the road, and on turning back saw the accused enter the shop, take up something, and come out again. Complainant called out and asked accused what he had taken, but the latter made no answer and went away. Another man seized him when he dropped the watch. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOT A COMMON GAMING HOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khisa Jairam and five others were charged with gambling in a common gaming house. They were arrested by Inspector O'Keefe on Sunday night in a house in Colbhat Wady. Dice, cards, and Rs. 7 were found lying on the floor. The accused admitted they were playing, but their excuse was that they were playing on account of the Dewali holidays, and that it was not a common gaming house in which they were playing.—Rama Witteo and eight others were charged with a similar offence committed the same night. The scene of the offence was said to be the office of Mr. Da Lima, pleader, in a house situated at the junction of the Kalbadevi and Picquet Roads. The ninth defendant was a policeman, for whom Mr. Karal, pleader, appeared and pleaded not guilty. The other accused admitted they were playing, but said the house was manifestly not a common gaming house, and it was a Dewali holiday. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

INFRINGEMENT OF PRISONS ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabshah Munsifna, Superintendent of H. M's Common Prison at Comercarry, charged Pandao Surba, senior warder, and Boodia bin Darcappa, a convict orderly in the same jail, with attempting to carry a letter from a prisoner to his relative outside the jail. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 13th instant, when the warders on night duty were searched at the main gate of the prison, a letter was found concealed in a cap of the first accused. The letter was written in Gujarati by a prisoner named Joosub Ahmed to his sister-in-law Mariambee asking her to send per bearer opium worth one rupee, bidees worth four annas, and Rs. 2-12 in cash. On enquiries it was ascertained that the prisoner had given the letter to the second accused who in his turn had passed it to the first accused. Such communication was contrary to the Prisons Act of 1894. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to fifteen days' and the second to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—About three quarters of the population has emigrated from Bhownagar owing to the plague raging there, and the mortality amount to 40. In the coming cold season, it is feared, the scourage will take a still more virulent form. In the meantime Bhownagar presents a desolate appearance.—The Thakore Saheb of Gondal has set apart about a lakh of rupees for the purpose of religious ceremonies which will commence from next week and will last for about a couple of months. About a thousand Brahmins who are all examined as to their efficiency in the matter having thereof together having come from different parts of Kathiawar and Gujrat. The incantation will be recited one hundred thousand times. This is in connection with—as Hindoo mythology runs—a Daitya named Chand who was killed by Mata Asapuri, the former having committed havoc upon the countries inhabited by the religious people. Maha Yagna will be performed at the close of the recitation, to witness which several Kathiawar Chiefs will be invited.—Immense clouds of locusts have appeared in the vicinity of Padhari and Hadmadia, and they have damaged the standing crops. Leaves of the trees along the railway line over which they rested for the night are eaten up, while millions of them have been crushed on the railroad for a distance of four miles.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY.—On Sunday afternoon the Bombay Police received information from one Maha deo Bhagoo, a sweeper in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, that he found what appeared to him to be the remains of a human body presumably male, lying under a heavy wooden raft near Alcock and Ashdown's Workshop off Reay Road on the Port Trust Estate. The Police immediately proceeded to the spot and found the crushed remains of a man in an advanced state of decomposition, lying under the above mentioned wooden frame. The body was beyond all identifications as there were only the bones and decomposed flesh scattered about the spot. There was, however, found close to the remains a cotton "dhotur" with a black border which conclusively went to show that the remains were those of a Hindu male person. The raft under which they were found belongs to one Essaji Tajbhoy of Naji Bazaar, and it is said had been constructed for the raising of the steamship Seton which was sunk in the harbour in a collision with another steamer about two years ago. For some reason or another the raft was not used and kept at the above place fastened with ropes. These ropes being exposed to the weather for two years were become rotten, and it is probable that the raft fell on to the deceased while he was being under it. The matter was reported to the Coroner who ordered the disposal of the remains. Subsequently one Naudeo Urjoon, a Hindu residing at Curry Road, Parel, came forward and stated that on looking at the "dhotur" he had reason to believe that it belonged to his brother Shunker Urjoon, aged eleven years, who had been living with his cousin Bhicoo Bhima at Reay Road and who had been missing since the 13th instant. It was further stated that the boy was given to wandering about as he was slightly deranged in mind.

THE War Office has under consideration a proposal for forty of the 155 privates of the Motor Volunteer Corps, extensively used in the recent Army manœuvres, to be motor-bicyclists, with an allowance of 15s. a day, when employed, instead of the 30s. paid to motor-car owners.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Monday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Northern India, slightly in the North Peninsula and Burma, and has been steady in the South-Peninsula. Pressure is still in general defect over the whole Indian region but high pressure is appearing over the Brahmaputra Valley and northerly winds are in consequence setting in on the Bengal coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim and on the lower Burma Coast, and showers in Assam, the east-coast and south Peninsula. Mergui, and Rangoon have received 2 inches, False point Madras, Moulmein, Diamond Island, and Pellary 1 1-2 inches, Cocanada and Belgaum 1 inch. Conditions are still slightly suspicious over the bay and pressure is probably low over the centre but winds on the Burma and Madras Coasts continue light and irregular. Showers are probable on the Burma and east coasts during the day but no rain of importance is probable elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants howing bolls.
Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed larger area sown this year. All crops doing well.
Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.
Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.
Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton pickingi commenced.
Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.
Khmgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains doing well Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well.
Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Crop prospects generally good.
Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.
Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.
Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.
Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls.
Barsi.—Continues cloudy. No further rain expected. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rabi sowings progressing favorably.
Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.
Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·814	NW	21	89·3	79·5	71	...	0·20	— 0·13
Muscat	29·770	NW	5	87·6	83·0	66	...	0·03	— 0·37
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·780	Calm	0	96·9	61·2	52	...	12·35	— 3·15
Sirsa	29·780	SW	2	98·2	68·1	41	...	12·83	+ 1·20
Delhi	0·77	NW	1	93·7	68·8	37	...	12·09	— 1·99
Agra	29·772	Calm	2	91·0	67·4	63	...	23·47	+ 2·78
Cawnpore	29·834	SW	2	88·3	68·1	72	...	31·20	— 1·83
Allahabad	29·807	WSW	3	89·6	69·1	82	...	40·97	+ 9·35
Jhansi	29·829	SW	3	91·2	70·4	74	...	34·80	+ 1·42
Jacobabad	29·750	Calm	0	109·3	84·4	66	...	2·42	— 0·19
Karachi	29·793	ESE	3	90·4	78·7	87	...	3·68	— 2·37
Jeycore	29·831	NW	3	99·7	65·8	35	...	22·72	— 1·18
Ajmere	29·848	SW	3	93·9	63·7	58	...	21·32	× 1·66
Deesa	29·808	ESE	5	101·6	67·4	50	...	19·3	— 3·82
Ahmedabad	29·809	NNE	1	97·7	75·6	73	...	26·01	— 5·96
Bhuj	29·807	NW	1	97·5	68·4	5	...	16·18	× 2·46
Jamnagar	29·802	WSW	10	94·3	73·2	81	...	26·91	+ 4·11
Dwarka	29·787	WNW	9	86·9	73·7	85	...	25·15	...
Rajkot	29·819	Calm	4	98·9	69·8	56	...	22·67	— 4·61
Bhavnagar	29·830	NE	4	97·6	71·0	64	...	23·69	+ 4·81
Veraval	29·842	NNW	8	84·0	73·3	90	...	23·36	× 6·50
Neemuch	29·835	NW	2	94·0	63·2	54	...	9·40	× 1·83
Indore	29·850	Calm	2	95·3	61·1	68	...	46·29	+ 14·93
Sangor	29·849	SW	4	88·9	65·1	47	...	41·23	— 4·07
Jubulpore	29 839	SSE	2	87·4	62·6	87	...	51·91	— 3·26
Hoshangabad	29 870	SW	1	89·2	64·2	68	...	44·50	— 4·51
Khandwa	29·839	NE	3	89·7	63·6	60	...	26 88	— 0·41
Raipur	29·829	Calm	1	87·1	64·0	71	...	38·57	— 7·80
Nagpur	29 865	N	2	91·7	66·6	68	...	54·17	× 9·48
Amraoti	29·857	E	3	91·2	70·2	58	...	39·24	× 8·25
Akola	29·857	Calm	2	91·4	61·3	59	...	38·48	— 1·93
Surat	29·802	E	3	90·7	73·5	82	...	40·11	— 2·53
Malegaon	29·882	W	4	94·9	66·0	56	...	18·01	— 3·61
Bombay	29·810	NE	7	88·6	75·3	88	...	76·43	+ 3·51
Poona	29·829	ESE	6	90·5	70·4	73	0·06	45·79	— 4·26
Ahmednagar	29·833	Calm	1	90·4	68·4	66	...	31·60	+ 13·02
Aurangabad	29 800	Calm	3	89·8	63·7	59	...	26·80	...
Sholapur	29·836	SE	8	89·3	71·6	66	...	38·47	× 12·15
Ratnagiri	29·867	Calm	6	86·3	74·8	89	0·35	103·69	+ 1·76
Bijapur	29·837	Calm	2	89·4	66·3	59	...	24·26	+ 4·36
Belgaum	29·869	Calm	2	82·5	66·8	82	0·91	37·83	— 3·93
Marmugoa	29·799	ENE	6	87·9	74·1	91	0·16	96·53	× 10·53
Karwar	29·784	Calm	4	87·3	75·0	3	...	128·3	× 10·63
Mangalore	29·830	Calm	1	86·4	74·4	92	0·16	129·0	× 15·22
Calicut	29·783	Calm	2	89·2	75·2	4	...	102·9	× 8·94
Cochin	29 777	ENE	M	87·3	75·6	80	0·27	94·42	+ 13·2
Bangalore	29·823	ENE	6	81·7	65·1	81	0·49	85·10	× 11·72
Secunderabad	29·837	ESE	3	89·6	73·5	66	...	43·10	× 15·11
Masulipatan	29 812	WSW	4	90·6	78·6	7	...	39·94	× 11·91
Bellary	29·815	SE	3	92·0	69·0	38	1·38	47·17	× 3·87
Cuddapah	29·768	ENE	G	96·2	76·1	68	...	30·57	× 7·99
Madras	29·780	WSW	3	87·6	76·0	83	1·53	24·76	× 4·69
Coimbatore	29·811	Calm	1	87·4	71·6	77	0·02	9·5	+ 0·70
Trichinopoly	29·791	Calm	1	93·0	76·4	91	...	17·33	× 1·46
Negapatam	29·773	Calm	7	93·2	80·0	84	...	22·26	× 7·10
Colombo	29·808	E	6	87·0	75·2	78	0·05	30·83	× 1·80

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1903.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE GULF.

If the whole of the Persian Gulf were as English as Koweit, said Mr. Gibson Bowles, the other day, we should have no difficulty there at all. In view of the coming visit of the Viceroy to the Gulf the Press and sundry learned societies have begun to discuss the countless problems, with more or less intelligence—very few of those who take prominent parts in those discussions having more than the merest superficial acquaintance with their subject. The expression concerning Koweit which we quote from Mr. Bowles was uttered at the close of a debate at the last meeting of the Central Asian Society, whose proceedings are published in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." Mr. Bowles, at that meeting, read a paper on the Baghdad Railway project, and his object was to drive the last nail into the coffin of the proposal for British participation in the scheme, or as Parliament had interred it, since his paper was prepared, to erect a mound to its memory and to take care that the remains of the railway were not disturbed. The discussion which followed Mr. Bowles's paper was participated in by Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Lepel Griffin, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. J. D. Rees, Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, and others, most of whom appeared to have carefully studied their subject beforehand and to realise the importance of expressing opinions which might assist the country in arriving at an intelligent conclusion. Mr. Bowles found the whole subject a fascinating one. No more interesting part of the world can be conceived than the region which embraces Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Assyria, and which was the seat of the empires of Babylon and Nineveh, the country the line proposed to tap. But as Mr. Bowles pointed out to give a foreign country the right to bring its line to a terminus in the Persian Gulf would be to tap our prestige and destroy our commerce. Yet it was almost done. And the sudden change of attitude towards it assumed by the British Government was due in a greater measure to the firmness of the Sheik of Koweit than has been confessed. He would have none of the Germans or their railway, he said and as we know, only a couple of years ago, when he applied for a proclamation of British protection, he refused to recognise any other Power in the Gulf.

Though there are three places where it would have been possible to fix a terminus for the railway—Koweit, Khor Abdullah, and Khor Musa—they are all practically under our protection, though the third is within Persian territory, and if a railway be ever run there it must be an all British line. Though Mr. Theodor Mommsen tells us that German and Englishman are destined to go forward hand in hand, the Central Asian Society is anxious that they should not, and Mr. Bowles seems to have secured the sympathy of the entire audience when he condemned the project. It was to be all German, he said, or at any rate under German control and it was intended that all the profit should go into German pockets or towards German policy. The German Professor Rohrbach, who viewed the railway with optimism, estimated that its total earnings would be less than half a million sterling per year—not nearly enough to pay its way. And it was seriously contemplated that the Turkish Government, British merchants and subsidies on the British packet service should furnish money for the shareholders and for the maintenance of the line. Turkish Customs duties were to be raised to supply the requisite subsidy. By that means foreign trade would have suffered, British trade the most, and if in addition to this Government had given the four hundred thousand pounds it now pays yearly to the packet service to India and the Further East, the British contribution to the railway would have been in the neighbourhood of three millions sterling. It has been clearly shown that the construction of the line would have been of no possible advantage to England, either as a mail or a passenger route, and as it at present stands the country traversed could have yielded no traffic.

The country the line was to penetrate is practically desert. Great as Babylon and Nineveh once were, and thriving as was Mesopotamia, it was essentially the creature of its rivers, and as Egypt depended on the Nile, so Mesopotamia depended on the Euphrates and the Tigris. So long as those rivers were harnessed by a bold and ingenious system of canals to the work of irrigation the country prospered; but when that harness was broken, when there ensued that tremendous catastrophe, which, before historic times, arose from one or both rivers bursting their bonds, it left Mesopotamia a ruined dead city. If there be a method of regenerating that country, said Mr. Bowles, it is by resuscitating the old canals and restoring the irrigation. Were that done, Mesopotamia would again blossom like the rose. Till that be done, nothing can avail; the first thing, therefore, is to restore the irrigation, then construct the railway. Sir W. Willcocks says Mesopotamia can again become a rich and fertile country and at no great cost. Sir Charles Dilke puts his faith to that opinion, and would have Indian engineers set to work to restore to the plain the prosperity of the Garden of Eden, believing that it would pay to an extent which would be enormous. It would become the "agricultural gold mine" of the world as it was once the granary of the world. Now we possess the necessary experience, "and we know that the Australians had to send their leading men to India to meet those who know what had to be done in the engineering required for their country; for there are no engineers in the world so good as those in India." If we undertook the re-irrigation of the country it would be to our interests to connect it with the Gulf, but that must be by a railway of our own, not one feeding the pockets of the foreigner. The only hope for Mesopotamia is Great Britain, though India through the Gulf will go to her assistance. It is to our interest too. Mr. Lynch put the matter very pithily when declared that in face of existing facts England owes it to herself to watch with an alert and made-up mind any incursions in whatever guise by a foreign power into regions which, like Mesopotamia and Southern Persia, already constitute the established commercial sphere of Great Britain and India, and which are fraught with possibilities bearing upon our whole imperial position, which it would be madness to ignore.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

A LITTLE more time is to be given before the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code is carried through by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In Select Committee the Bill has been carefully revised, but according to the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, whose legal experts have submitted the measure to a rigid scrutiny, there is a good deal in it to which objection can be taken. The Association has submitted to Government a representation in which there are detailed objections to a great many of the sections in the amended Bill. It is proposed to reduce the time allowed for the application of fresh summonses, where a first summons has been returned unserved, from twelve months to six, but the Council of the Presidency Association point out that this is likely to cause hardship during periods of plague or famine when people leave their villages and their whereabouts are not easily discovered. The power of trying cross claims which it is proposed to extend they consider should be limited to matters connected with the subject matter of the suit, and objection is raised to the courts being empowered to refuse to issue any summons to witnesses where it is considered that the application is vexatious or intended to defeat justice. The Bill, as amended, would relieve judges of a good deal of labour incidental to the preparation of judgments by permitting them to dictate to copyists or to have their notes transcribed by a type-writer. But the Association would deny this relief to the Bench urging that if the existing practice is departed from less care would be bestowed on the preparation of judgments. The statement though interesting is not convincing, though it is an indication that time and labour-saving devices have little attraction for lawyers. It is reasonably urged in regard to a provision empowering a court to order postponement of payment on a money decree already passed, that it is likely to give a strong handle to dishonest debtors, while there are already sufficient provisions to protect debtors without means from being harassed by judgment creditors. Objection is also raised to the introduction of new procedure permitting a decree to be executed by a court other than the one by which it may be passed. A very important provision in the interests of debtors authorises local Governments to exempt from attachment agricultural produce necessary to enable a cultivator to tide over the period till the next harvest. But the Presidency Association disapproves any extension of the policy of exempting property from attachment at the instance of judgment creditors while there is nothing to prevent the debtors dealing with the property in any way they like. In regard to the proposed amendment of the Insolvency procedure by provisions similar to the English Bankruptcy law it is contended that such elaborate procedure is not suited to this country. It is also urged in reference to arbitration in suits that the facility for arbitration should be extended, so that in advanced districts especially plaintiffs should be required to go before arbitrators in the first instance. There is a general impression that the native of India is excessively fond of going to law, and that the system by which it is possible to carry a case from one court to another tends to increase his litigious disposition. An attempt is apparently made in the Civil Procedure Bill to put some check on the tendency to appeal on every pretext. But the Presidency Association is seriously disturbed at the prospect of this curtailment of litigation. They contend that it is not the disposition of the native which produces so many appeals. The explanation is to be found in this statement: "The judiciary in this country, unfortunately in ability and character, is far inferior to the judiciary in the United Kingdom, and is unable to command the same respect and confidence." That is a frank expression of opinion, and it would be interesting to know what the judiciary thinks of the persons who make it. It has reference, of course, to the subordinate courts, and there is no doubt a great deal in their proceedings which is open to criticism. For a variety of reasons it is urged that the right of second appeal should not be abolished in suits for lands or other rights of a permanent character, because the subject matter of the dispute is under a hundred rupees. The Association also suggests that the powers of the High Courts to exercise revisional and vesitatorial jurisdiction over the orders of the Subordinate Court should be extended and that the High Courts should be authorised to interfere in cases where errors of law appear.

THE PORT OF KARACHI.

THE administration report of the Karachi Port Trust fully upholds the reputation which that body has gained in recent years for progressive tendencies. Last year a record was created in respect of the revenue receipts, and the present report shows that that record has again been exceeded. The increase only amounts to some Rs. 6,470, but it is none the less satisfactory on that account, because in the first place last year's figures were unusually large and in the second place there was a great reduction in exports of oil seeds, which decreased in fact by more than seventy-five per cent. This was due to the failure of the rains. It will readily be seen in view of these facts that there was a big demand in other branches of the export trade, and a further proof of the successful administration of the port is supplied by the fact that the figures were complicated by the additional burden in the way of restoration and repairs, which was imposed upon the trust by the cyclone which occurred in the middle of the year. The total surplus of income and expenditure, so far as recurring charges are concerned, amounted to Rs. 4,64,215 as compared with Rs. 4,48,395. Turning to developments within the area of the administration of the Trust the most important project now in hand is the improvement of the shed accommodation for imports. As a matter of fact the Board are now considering the advisability of constructing a new import yard altogether. The matter will probably need some little time before the scheme is definitely settled, because expert opinion is necessary on the matter. The cyclone last year occasioned considerable loss to shippers as the open stacking grounds became waterlogged. However, a new loan has been raised with a view to providing plinths or platforms in this area together with lines to serve them, and this should go a long way towards obviating of a similar accident in the future. A considerable amount of money was spent upon other improvements during the year and there was an increase of activity in respect of the dredging operations. There is evidence in respect of all the Trust's operations of a go-ahead policy which is very commendable.

IN consequence of Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices, having resigned his seat, there is a casual vacancy in the office. Monday, the 2nd November, has been fixed for a Justices' Election to fill up the vacancy.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter, and Mr. Walker, his Chief Assistant, returned to Simla on Friday evening from a two months' tour in Kashmir.

THE Burma Government has been asked for an early report on the question of recruiting the Burma Military Police from among the indigenous Burma races.

THE report about the scarcity and projected relief works in Legaying subdivision, Upper Chindwin, is now officially stated to have been somewhat exaggerated.

MR. F. C. GATES, I. C. S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, is appointed a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

COLONEL MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, Afghan Envoy, is to leave Simla for Calcutta about the 19th instant, but will make a halt at Delhi en route reaching Calcutta about the middle of November.

THE Commissioner of the East Africa Protectorate has promised that endeavours will be made to procure for the Government of India two or three young zebra stallions suitable for experimental breeding purposes.

WE learn that the Dewan of Travancore positively retires on the 18th March next, after the return of H. H. the Maharajah from the visit he will probably pay the Viceroy in Calcutta. The successor of the Dewan has not yet been nominated.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 26th September 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 6,569 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 3,709 in the earnings.

AS at present arranged Mr. Bourdillon leaves Darjeeling on the 29th October, and Sir Andrew Fraser arrives in Calcutta on the 3rd November. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor makes over charge personally on the forenoon of that date, and leaves for Mysore the same evening, arriving at Banga'ore on Friday morning.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 5th September amounted to Rs. 2,153, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 474. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th September were Rs. 22,016, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,823.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 5th September amounted to Rs. 7,773, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 190. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th September were Rs. 75,713, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,762.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 5th September amounted to Rs. 1,255. Total earnings from 1st July to 5th September were Rs. 12,290.

THE number of people on gratuitous famine relief in the Central Provinces has fallen so low, amounting altogether to 254 in Bhandara and Raipur districts combined that it is only in a routine way that the figures continue to be reported as such. Properly speaking there is no famine or famine relief anywhere in India, and happily no present prospect of the reappearance of such conditions.

THE decision of the Home Authorities to improve the conditions and prospects of the Army Veterinary Department, as announced by Reuter on the 14th instant, has not yet been communicated to the Government of India, nor indeed, as we are informed, have the authorities in this country been consulted in the matter, although the changes will apparently involve certain increased charges against Indian revenues.

THE location of the Marine Survey Office at Coonoor was originally sanctioned only as a temporary measure on the distinct understanding that no extra expense would be involved. It now appears that the cost of living at Coonoor is so high as to call for an addition to the salaries, and the Government of India have accordingly inquired whether the former practice of taking the recess at Poona cannot be reverted to, or if not whether the Marine Survey cannot manage to summer at some other place cheaper and nearer Bombay than Coonoor.

A REPORT has been submitted by the Director-General of Supply and Transport on the further trial for one year of the system of maintaining lists of approved contracts by auction sale and direct purchase from reliable firms. The report shows that the system has proved satisfactory in every way, and has enabled the Chief Supply and Transport Officers to deal with rings and to conduct their arrangements on more business-like principles, and keep out unreliable contractors. The Government has accordingly sanctioned the permanent adoption of the system.

ROUMANIA AS SHE IS.

A YOUNG NATION SUFFERING FROM "SWELLED HEAD."

I HAVE reached Bucharest on my way to join the Turks, among whom I shall be before this letter appears in print, writes a special correspondent of the "Daily Express."

A few days ago I sent the following telegram to London, the subject being some manœuvres which I had been invited to attend:—

"Officers gave me magnificent reception, Lunch. Health of Kings of England and Roumania enthusiastically drunk."

It was suppressed by the censor, but with unexpected consideration my money was returned. A friend in the Government service made inquiries, and elicited the truth.

English is not spoken in Bucharest, the day of the language is gone for ever. A callow youth in the censor's office translates English telegrams with the aid of a dictionary. He looked up the word "drunk." His rendering is that the two Kings are habitually and enthusiastically drunk. The censor's pencil did the rest. An explanation followed, and the assurance that in future I might send anything I liked.

In the War Office in Bucharest everybody is in glaring fancy-dress-like uniforms, from the Minister down to the boy who sticks on the postage stamps.

It is a white building, long, modest, but not uncouth; low because of the frequent earthquakes. A handsome marble staircase, a pretentious vestibule, with dirty windows and three panes broken, and an evil-smelling anteroom—for the Roumanian stands in holy terror of fresh air.

A good-looking lieutenant takes my message. He is in fawn-coloured gunner uniform, with corsets and built-up shoulders visible to the naked eye. Finally, after much whispering, wild gesticulation, writing of little notes as hurriedly torn up as penned, anxious running to and fro, an interview with a grave, courteous, grey-bearded general wearing the Plevna medal.

The object of my call was permission to visit the fortifications of Bucharest, the pride of Roumania, built by the world-famed Belgian Brialmont.

IN THE ANTE-ROOM.

Let me dwell for a moment on the people who waited with truly Eastern patience in the ante-room.

A peasant girl from the wilds of interior Wallachia, in her magnificent Sunday garment, the national costume and the national female ambition, for the garment is so expensive (lace and embroidery being hand-made) that the ordinary woman has but one in a lifetime. "The daughter of a sergeant-major asking for part of her father's pay."

A group of picturesque, dirty, evil-smelling gipsies—a man and three women—barefooted, with eyes like burning coal. "Come to buy dispensation for the son from service"

A Wallachian peasant, old, tottering, bent, care-worn and toilworn, in rags, but with the Plevna medal. "Come for his pension" And, finally, any number of non-commissoned officers and privates, as clerks, doorkeepers, and messengers; mostly, as regards dress and uniform, in a state of dirt and dilapidation.

This is a country of contrasts. The street architecture is magnificent, even the private houses are pretentious palaces of, it must be added, considerable architectural beauty and taste. Half of them are empty, and many are decaying. The people of Bucharest have overbuilt themselves, and rents have gone down alarmingly. A thirty-roomed house, which in Kensington would cost £500 per annum, in Mayfare £1,500, can be had for £30.

Of the inhabited houses, many have only a few rooms furnished. Money is scarce, credit is low, and the Roumanian will sacrifice his soul for outward show. At the back of those palaces are gipsy hovels, in which, in England, a decent-minded pig would decline to dwell.

A TYPICAL CONTRAST.

The streets are lighted with electricity, and electric trams of the most modern type carry you from quarter to quarter; but the town is undrained; only the liquid refuse is carried away; the solid matter is periodically carted off. The lamps and the trams are to impress the stranger; the drainage is below ground and invisible, and of no importance.

The same street car which has just carried you through a boulevard with magnificent public buildings, such as you see in no other capital of the world, turns a corner, and you pass through a suburb inhabited by Wallachians, Servians, Bulgars, or gipsies, the poverty, dirt, squalor, and misery of which defy description.

The officer is a glorified demi-god, clanking his sword gorgeous and self-sati fied. The private has 5 banis (one halfpenny) a day, and is forbidden the principal streets by reason of his dirt and shabbiness.

Look at the list of current prices, and note the difference between those of home produce and those of imported articles or Government monopoly productions. Home produce: Eggs, 10 to 12 a penny; tomatoes, 50 a penny; a chicken, 2d to 3d; a leg of mutton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; a large bottle of excellent Roumanian wine, 1fr. (nobody drinks anything elsewhere excepting sweet champagne on gala occasions). Imported articles: English biscuits, 1d. each; English jam or marmalade, several francs per tin; a tiny bottle of French scent, 8frs Monopoly; A box of safety matches, 1d., such as sell in England at 2d. per dozen; cigarettes, 10 stinking abominations, 1fr.

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Roumania has suffered from a swollen head ever since she became a kingdom. Fondly imagining herself to be a great Power, she has tried to rival Austria, France, and Germany, and has spent money recklessly. She is now retrenching with almost equal violence.

The one person who can save the nation from financial or military collapse is the spl ndid man whom a kindly Providence has given her as King. Will the people allow him the power and a free hand? That is the way of salvation, but at present they do not see it.

Carol of Roumania, formerly Karl of Hohenzollern, is a knight without fear or reproach. During a long life never the breath of a scandal has tainted his name. He has all the sterling incorruption and honesty of the best-class German, and experience has given him the cunning of an Eastern statesman. He has smelt powder in grim earnest, and has heard the swish of the bullets pass his ears. He knows sorrow and the tears of human things. His only child is dead, and the heir presumptive is not popular.

But—I am told on authority which I cannot doubt—his greatest grief is the horribly low standard of morality which obtains throughout the country including the best and wealthiest classes.

Meanwhile Roumania is arming quietly, secretly, without noise or fuss. War is in the air.

Nobody knows exactly who will fight; whom nobody can tell who will stand and who will fall. Sooner or later the sword will be the umpire, against whose arbitrament there is no appeal.

THE question of securing the concession for the Electric Lighting of Madras has been under the consideration of several firms of Electrical Engineers. The latest and apparently the keenest prospectors in this field are Messrs. Marshall and Crompton, Limited, who are now exploiting electric lighting and tramway schemes in India. The new firm is a combination of two well-known firms of standing and repute, one of which, Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., has long been known in this country through its Calcutta branch. A representative of the firm is now in Madras and is making investigations regarding the possibility of establishing a General Supply Co. there. The question of Municipal lighting has already been submitted for his consideration.

TRADE unions and other labour societies have placed orders among different agencies for Press cuttings on the fiscal problem, and one Cabinet Minister alone has on the average 250 cuttings a day. The General Press Cutting Association have a staff of young ladies cutting all day for the Tariff Reform League.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION.

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that a special Commission under the presidency of the Tsar has been formed to consider the affairs in the Far East. It comprises the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine, the Viceroy Admiral Alexeieff and others to be nominated by the Tsar. It will discuss the financial proposals and measures for the development of trade and industry and the Viceroy's proposals for alterations in the laws. It possesses no executive powers.

The execution of the decisions will be left to the Viceroy or to the Ministries.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Port Arthur states that the town of Bodone on the Sungari River has been surprised by Chunchuses. A detachment of Cossacks is marching to occupy the place.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE BRITISH LEGATION.

ANOTHER PEKING CANARD.

Reuter (Peking) states that no attempt has been made to blow up the British Legation as was stated by the "Times'" correspondent. It was simply a robbery of Ordnance stores supposedly by a Chinese servant, who took some gun-fittings and other portables, but left the detonating apparatus outside the magazine apparently finding difficulty in carrying it.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

A remarkable Francophil demonstration took place in Rome to-day when fifty-thousand demonstrators with flags and bands paraded the streets amid enthusiastic cheering of immense crowds.

The King and Queen of Italy to-day attended a brilliant review at Vincennes and a military lunch at the Elysee afterwards. King Emmanuel and President Loubet exchanged toasts recalling the occasions when the French and Italian soldiers fought side by side.

Their Majesties left Paris this afternoon.

THE BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETE.

The reconstruction of the British Ministry is now completed by Mr. Charles Scott Dickson becoming Lord Advocate whilst Mr. David Dundas becomes Solicitor-General for Scotland.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

BULGARIA DISCHARGING RESERVES.

The Bulgarian Government has decided to discharge five thousand Reservists and more later is Turkey will do likewise.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

PRINCE GEORGE BADLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The battleships Prince George and Hannibal collided early yesterday off the Spanish Coast during manœuvres with lights out.

The operations were then suspended, and both vessels proceeded to Ferrol with assistance.

The Prince George is badly damaged, but the Hannibal only slightly.

The Prince George is taking in huge quantities of water and has been beached at Jerrol.

[The Prince George and the Hannibal are first class battleships. The former was launched at Portsmouth on the 22nd August, 1895, and the latter on the 28th April in the same year. They are two of the nine battleships provided for in the Navy estimates of 1893-94 and 1894-95. They have displacement of 14,900 tons each, their dimensions being length 390 feet and over all 413 feet, and beam 75 feet. Their mean draught is 27 feet 6 inches.]

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

CANADA DISAPPOINTED

The Alaska boundary decision has caused great disappointment in Canada which is now dependent for access to the Yukon on American routes or must build a railway at an enormous expense.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

It is significant of the effect produced by the Tsar not going to Italy that the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been recalled and the Russian Ambassador at Rome is taking leave of absence.

THE MISSING MISS HICKMAN.

The body of the long-missing Miss Hickman has been discovered in an enclosed plantation in Richmond Park, with the head severed from the body, seemingly by rats.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day, and s.s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at 2 p.m. to-day.

I. M. S. OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

Lord Kitchener has issued orders which will have effect of making the Indian Medical Service Officers in regimental employ responsible to the Principal Medical Officer of the station, instead of as hitherto to the Commanding Officer of the regiment in regard to purely medical duties. Subordinate medical establishments will remain regimental as at present.

THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The Transport Sicilia, from Southampton, arrives at Bombay about the 26th instant with the 2nd North Staffords, including 25 officers, 418 men, and several ladies. The Sicilia also brings drafts for a number of other corps, and twenty officers, besides nine nursing sisters.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The retiring force has reached Chitral safely, and the ex-garrison is now on the march back to India. It left Drosh last Friday.

ATTACKS ON EUROPEANS.

SOLDIERS ASSAULTED BY NATIVES.

COONOOR, OCTOBER 19.

To-day Mr. Hannington, the Assistant Collector at Wellington, enquired into a case in which three native servants of Wellington barracks were charged by the police with brutally assaulting Private Murray and Sergeant Herbert, of the Middlesex Regiment, on the night of the 30th September.

The prosecution proved that while the two military men were taking a stroll at Wellington the three accused, without any provocation, assaulted them.

The accused were undefended, and the police conducted the prosecution.

The Magistrate sentenced the first two accused to one month's and the third to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander Balfour, sailed yesterday for Berbera via Aden, with the following details:—Lieut. Browne, 47th Sikhs; Lieut. Bromley, R.G.A.; wife of Captain A. C. Edwards and child, 102nd Prince of Wales Grenadiers; 2 warrant officers, R. A; 3 men, Hampshire Regt.; 18 followers, East Kent Regt.; one native surveyor and 12 followers, Survey Dept.; and 2 men, 3 women, and 3 children, R. G. A. For Aden—1 follower 1 woman, and 4 children, Army Hospital Corps; 6 followers, S. and T. Corps; and 3 private followers.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers from Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain A. Martinolich, which arrived here yesterday at daybreak:—

Miss Arwidson	Mr and Mrs Hill
Mr Atherton	Mr Hutchinson
Mr Ball	Mr Heinricher
Mr Brown Gardner	Mr A G Joannidis
Mr J Blau	Mr Jefferson
Mr O Blau	Mr Kaindinga
Bishop Beiderlinden	Mr M Kapf
Mrs Boas	Revd Lindberg
Miss Browne and Sister	Mr Markides
Miss Braddon	Miss G E Mason
Mr and Mrs Barnes	Mrs Makenzie
Mrs Birford	Miss Martin
Revd Bonsels	Mr Medley
Mr Bussanich	Mrs Noble
Mr and Mrs Barlow	Revd and Mrs Nugent
Revd and Mrs J C H Bandy and child	Mr C Olimpios
Mr Cohn	Mr N A Panas
Mr Cornach	Mrs Plowden
Mrs D Calnan	Miss Paixton
Miss Carrew	Mr and Mrs Ryves
Mr and Mrs Cleva	Mrs Shakespere
Mr and Mrs Cole and infant	Mrs Sawyer
Mr Cotardo	Mr and Mrs Schoen
Mr Cassanatellis	Mrs and Miss Straban
Miss Drumond	Col Strahan
Revd and Mrs Douglas and two daughters	Mr Syriosi
Mr and Mrs Eblen	Mr Sicke
Revd and Mrs Elsfelder and infant	Miss R Samuelson
Revd Deaconess Ellen L Gorch	Miss Sylvan
Mr Fastner	Mr Schenk
Revd and Mrs Glattfelder	Mr Schlaepfer
Miss Hogarth	Miss Stakelin
Mrs Folley and infant	Miss Stevenson
Miss Heinze	Mr and Mrs Wallach and infant
Revd Hellstrom	Miss Wade
Revd Hubner	Mr White
	Mrs Zittlemann
	Revd Zell

THE Kalka-Simla Railway will be worked on its own basis as a self-contained concern quite independently of the East Indian Railway. In this respect it will follow the example of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. The Company has satisfied itself that no economy would be likely to accrue from handing over the working of the line to the East India Railway, and it is now known that the latter would wish to work it.

IN a fight between Walter Walsh and William Smith, two New York messenger boys, Smith threw Walsh on top of a stand of penknives. Three or four dozen knives, with the blades all open, which were fixed upright on the top of the stand, penetrated Walsh's back. He is in a critical condition.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, the actor, who in his earlier days was a surgeon, delivered an address the other day at the opening of the session of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School. If a patient was courting death by drink or other indulgence, he said, doctors must have the courage to tell him so in the plainest terms, and not disguise the truth in euphemistic Greek phrases ending in "itis."

A MEMORIAL was unveiled at Basingstoke in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel John May, J.P., who filled the office of Mayor of Basingstoke six times. Other members of his family during the last two centuries have filled the same office fifteen times, thus establishing, it is believed, a record.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 19.

The death in England is reported of Lieutenant T. H. Parker, 127th Baluchis.

Major Luard, 1st Scottish Rifles, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer at Dublin for three years.

The 32nd Pioneers have furnished 25 mounted infantrymen for service with the Tibetan Mission.

With reference to the decision to appoint distinguished officers of the Indian Army as Honorary Colonels of Native Regiments it is now further notified that his Majesty the King and other members of the Royal Family, who are now Honorary Colonels of certain regiments, will be appointed Colonels-in-Chief of such regiments, should any Field-Marshal or General Officer be appointed Honorary Colonel.

The question has arisen as to whether time-expired men in Somaliland are to be relieved from Aden and sent Home this trooping season, or whether they should be detained for one year, or till after the campaign is over. The question has been submitted to the Secretary of State who has been asked for a quick reply.

The 23rd Pioneers reached Rangpur in Sikkim on Friday, and are proceeding further north without delay.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of a pamphlet entitled "Bush Fighting" being added to "Frontier Warfare" and issued gratis to all concerned.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Sarkies, I.M.S., in Medical Charge of the 121st Pioneers, is also placed, in addition to his own duties, in temporary Medical Charge of the 117th Mahrattas, and Depot, 123rd Outram's Rifles. Liutenants H. H. Kiddie and D. P. Goil, I.M.S., are attached, respectively, to the 117th Mahrattas and the 121st Pioneers for duty.

Lieutenant H. O. Coates, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is appointed Acting Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from 24th September, and until a permanent Adjutant is appointed and takes over the duties, vice Captain G. Stoddart, R.G.A., relieved.

ARRIVALS: OCTOBER 16.—Cotton, Capt. Beng., R. F. A., on leave, from Fyzabad.

Worthwait, Capt. Beng. R. E., on duty from Home.

Whistler, Lt.-Col, Beng. 16th Rajputs, to rejoin from England.

O'Connor, Lt.-Col., Beng. I. M. S., on furlough, from Lucknow.

Mullins, Major, Beng, R. G. A., from leave, from Home.

Ostrehan, Lt.-Col., Beng. 9th Gurkhas, from furlough from England.

Carlton, Lt. Bo. R. Scots from leave from England.

Heycock, Capt., Ms. R. E from leave from England.

Rasch, Lt. Ms. 6th D. Guards from leave from England.

Napier-Clavering Lt.-Col., Punj. Som. L. I. from leave from England.

Millar, Major, Punj., M. I. School Sialkote, from leave from England.

Howell, Lt., Punj. Q. O. Corps of Guides from leave from England.

Chambers, Lt., Punj. R. F. A. from leave from England.

Oswald, Lt.-Col., Punj. 3rd Hussars from leave from England.

Calson, Lt. Punj. 41st Dogras, from leave from England.

Talbot, Lt., Punj., 14th Sikhs from leave from England.

Maitland, Capt. Punj. Gordon Highlanders, from leave from England.

Brown Capt., Punj. Gordon Highlanders, from leave from England.

Western, Lt.-Col., Punj. 2nd P. Cavalry from leave from England.

Lees, Capt, Punj. 1st Sikhs from leave from England.

Gardiner, Lt., Punjab 3rd Sikhs from leave from England.

Smith, Capt., Punj. R. H. A., from leave from England.

Reichwald, Lt., Punj. R. H. A, from leave from England.

Smalley, Col., Punj, 21st Cavalry from leave from England.

Thompson, Capt., Bo. I. M. S, to rejoin from Home.

Northern, Capt., Bo. A. S. C., from leave from Home.

Greenstreet, Capt. Bo. R. E., from leave from Home.

Rose, Capt., Bo. A. V. D. on duty from Kirkee.

Ovey, Lt. Bo. Oxford I. I. on leave from Poona.

Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Bo., Poona Horse, from leave from England.

ARRIVALS: OCTOBER 19.—Dunlop, Capt. Beng. on duty from Cawnpore.

Okeeffe, Lt.-Col., Punj. R. A. M. C., proceeding home from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 16.—Sargent, Capt. Bo. I. M. S., to rejoin to Quetta.

Northern, Capt. Bo., A. S. C, on duty to Deesa.

Rose, Capt. Bo., A. V. D., on duty to Kirkee.

Colquhoun, Capt. Beng., E. Surrey Regt., to join to Lucknow.

Davidson, Lieut Beng., R. H. A., to rejoin to Lucknow.

Mullins, Major, Beng R. G. A., to rejoin to Roorkee.

Napier-Clavering, Lieut-Col. Punj., Som. L. I. to rejoin to Peshawar.

Millar, Major, Punj, M I. School, to rejoin to Sialkote.

Howell Lieut. Punj, Q. O Corps of Guides to rejoin to Mardan.

Chambers, Lieut. Punj., R. F. A., to rejoin to Rawalpindi.

Oswald, Lieut.-Col., Punj., 3rd Hussars to rejoin to Sialkote.

Brown, Capt. Punj, Gordon High, to rejoin to Sialkote.

Maitland, Capt. Punj., Gordon High, to rejoin, to Sialkote.

Cobday, Lieut. Punj, unattached to join to Salon.

Western, Lieut.-Col, Punj, 2nd P. Cavalry to join to Peshawar.

Quirepel, Lieut., Ms. R. F. A. from leave to Bangalore.

Heycock, Capt., Ms. R. E, from leave to Secunderabad.

Hope, Capt., Ms. R. F. A. from leave to Banglore.

DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 19.—O Malley, Col., Punj. 21st Cavalry, to rejoin to Bannu.

Talbot, Lt., Punj. 14th Sikhs, to rejoin to Mooltan.

Griffiths, Major, Punj. 16th Cavalry, on furlough to England.

Forbes, Lt.-Col., Bo. Poona Horse, to rejoin to Neemuch.

Rolland, Capt., Bo., R. E., on duty to Karachi.

Walshe, Capt., Bo. R. H. A. on duty to Mhow.

Hodgson, Capt., Madras, 82nd Punjabis on duty to Belgaum.

THREE Indian candidates, a Mahratta, a Mahomedan, and a Bengali, have found places amongst the selected in the combined examination for Civil Service vacancies. The Mahratta, Mr. Vombatkere Prandrang Row, stands second on the whole list and might have had his choice of the three careers. It seems a pity, says the "Pioneer," that Mr. V. P. Row had not the enterprise to start for the Home Civil Service and turn the tables upon his English competitors, when he would have had the distinction of being the first native of India to enter the Home Civil Service. But he has entered himself for India only, and so to India he will come. The Mahomedan candidate, Mr. Hamid Moizuddin Ali, stands about halfway on the list; but the Bengali, Mr. Mahin Chandra Ghosh, being almost the last, may very possibly find himself destined to a Colonial career.

MISS DOROTHY SCOTT, a San Francisco heiress, has joined a touring theatrical company. Her parents insisted that she took with her an English chaperon, a French governess, and a German lady-teacher.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has not been possible to send the accompanying prospectus of the Sanitary Association to all the gentlemen in the city. I would, therefore, feel much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to it through the medium of your columns. The Association is in its infancy, and as such requires the assistance of the public organs to create a favourable public opinion and attract many members to join it.

The objects detailed as they are in the prospectus will appear to be ambitious, and will no doubt take time for their achievement, and much, however, can be done provided the large employers of labour and other rich and benevolent citizens come forward to substantially aid the movement. The subscription is so moderate that it is within the reach of many people in Bombay to join the Association.

I am sure as the movement is meant for the benefit of the public you will not hesitate to do all you can to create a public opinion so as to obtain ready co-operation of the people.—Your's &c.

J. A. TURNER,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

At a meeting held in the Municipal Hall on the 24th August 1903, it was resolved that a Sanitary Association for Bombay be formed; (2) that the annual subscription be fixed at Rs. 10 and the admission fee at Rs. 5; (3) that the following gentlemen with powers to add to their number be enrolled on the Working Committee for preparing a scheme and the rules of the Association:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Kt, The Hon Mr. P. M. Mehta, The Hon. Mr. S. Rebeiro, The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S, The Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. D. D'Monte, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. D. E Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. George Lund, Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Wallace, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. N. Maughan, Divisional Health Officers, (4) that all interested in the objects of the institution be requested to join the Society; (5) that Dr. J. A. Turner be appointed as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; (6) that a general meeting be held early in October 1903, at which the President, Patrons, &c., be appointed.

The objects of the Association to be (a) to create an education public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of Sanitated and Hygiene generally and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people educated and uneducated, by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations, and if possible by holding classes and exam'nations; (c) to promote Sanitary Science in any manner whatsoever. This will be done by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may, by deligent application, add to our knowledge in Sanitary Science. This will encourage original Research in Sanitary Science; (d) to provide its Members at a moderate cost with such advice as shall ensure the proper sanitary condition of their own dwellings and to enable them to procure practical advice as to the best means of remedying defects in houses of the poorer classes in which they are interested; (e) the Association will arrange for periodical lectures in English and Vernaculars to all people, males and females, of different castes and creeds. (f) Homely talks or simple practical lectures will be arranged by the Association for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chowls, provided the people in the chawl or the owners of Mills, &c., give facilities; (g) the Association will teach by lectures and give practical demonstrations to a number of female students, on payment of moderate fee, who will be trained for nursing the sick at homes and in hospitals as well as for out-door work as Sanitary Inspectors or Visiting Nurses. The names of those who are qualified will be retained by the Association and the members or public will on application be supplied on the usual salary; (h) a number of male students will, on payment of moderate fees, be given necessary lectures and facilities for qualifying themselves as Sanitary Inspectors.

These are only few of the many objects with which the Association ought to work. All these cannot be achieved at present, but the Working Committee are preparing a scheme for carrying out as many of these objects as possible during the current year. We are well aware of the difficulties that we shall have to contend with, but are convinced that they can be overcome by constant and persistent efforts. The Association will open a new era in the Sanitary History of Bombay, and will be the means of improving the health condition of the city. All that is required now is the hearty co-operation of the public. If full advantage of the facilities offered by the Association be taken by the people then the benefits derived will go a great way in preserving health at home. Not only the present generation but the posterity as well will improve physically, morally and intellectually. The conditions under which the poorer of this city live now in the slums naturally tend to reduce the vitality and foster disease. This is chiefly due to ignorance of the common laws of health. Every endeavour will be made to educate the mass in laws and rules regarding sanitation and Hygiene generally, and in the prevention of the spread of the disease. They will be explained at convenient hours to them by lectures and lessons the dangers of different infectious diseases, the advantages of sunlight, pure air, pure water, cleanliness, &c., &c. Lessons in first aid to the sick, rearing of children, nursing of the sick at home, will be given to mothers and girls. These lectures and lessons will be made all the more attractive by music, magic lantern show and such other devices. Sub-Committee of Members will be organised in the different sections of the city. These Sub-Committees will be rendered every assistance by the Managing Committee of the Association. It would facilitate our work very much if educated ladies also become members of the Association.

Ladies and gentlemen, who are interested in the sanitary welfare of the city, are requested to join the Association and signify their intention of doing so by registering their names as early as possible so that the Working Committee may be in a position to know what funds will be available for carrying out the different objects they have in view. When sending in their names they are requested to give the exact address of their residence.

There cannot be a better movement than this Association for which the rich and poor can subscribe their mite. It is earnestly hoped that all professional men and employers of labour and heads of different sects and religions will join this Association and make it a success. The Association is the first of its kind in India, and Bombay has the credit of having taken the lead in this direction.

At the Meeting to be held in October a Managing Committee will be appointed, Honorary Solicitors and Honorary Engineers and Architects will be selected. The Association will require a number of Life Members, Benefactors and Patrons. The subscription for Life Members, &c., will be fixed by the Working Committee. Donations of any small sums will be accepted.

J. A TURNER, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Sanitary Association for Bombay.
18th September 1903.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COACHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the contradictions by Sir D. M. Petit that the ghodawalla Luxman Govind was not in his service, and that it was not true that Lady Dinbai was in the carriage at the time, will you oblige me by publishing the following:—That it was not I who said the things on behalf of my client, but that in the charge-sheet itself the man was described as Sir D. M. Petit's coachman, and it was Mr. De Burgh who in his examination-in-chief said that a lady of Sir D. M. Petit's was in the carriage at the time, and the accused said the same in his statement. I may add that the accused described himself to me as appeared in the charge-sheet.—Yours, &c.

BAPUJI JIVAJI DHONDI.

Byculla, Oct. 19.

MR. W. PANDURANGA RAU, whose distinguished success at the I. C. S. competition was announced a few days ago, comes from a poor Saraswat family in the District of South Canara. We learn from the "West Coast Spectator" that he had a specially distinguished career at the examinations of the Madras University, standing first in the first class in every one of them. He graduated in 1900 and was studying for the M. A. degree when, early in the following year, Mr. Tata, of Bombay, selected him to be sent to England under the scheme which he has worked for so many years with such benefit to his countrymen. Mr Panduranga Rau has fully justified the selection, for though his stay in England has been brief, he has come out second in the list of successful candidates.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WINTER RICE.

The preliminary forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal for 1903 is as under":—The ante-monsoon showers were seriously defective throughout the Province except in Ranchi This defect continued through June all over, except in North Bengal, the North Gangetic districts of Bihar, in some parts of the Presidency Division, and in Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera and Noakhali. In July, rainfall was alarming by defective in Birbhum, Murshidabad all the districts of the Patna Division, in Hazaribagh in Manbhum and in Palamau. During August the deficiency continued, but North Bengal, East Bengal (excepting Backergunge and Noakhali) and the districts of Birbhum Siran Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Monghyr received rainfall above the normal.

In many districts paddy was resown in August, as the seedlings of the earlier sowing had either withered or become too woody for transplanting. In September there was abundant rainfall all over the Province except in Patna, Sarna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. On the whole, conditions have so far improved that there is no fear now of a general failure. The localities that are likely to suffer to some extent from partial failure of the winter rice crop are the Jamui subdivision of Monghyr, the Bhabua subdivision of Shahbad, the Dinapur subdivison of Patna, the Katwa subdivision of Bardwan and possibly the Palamau district.

Area cultivated.—Since the issue of the final forecast of the winter rice crop of 1902, the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat and the District Officers of Nandia Pabna, Tippera and Ranchi have submitted revised figures for normal area. The total normal area under winter rice in the whole Province is now estimated at 30,544,600 acres against 29,879,300 acres shown last year. The area actually under this crop this year is estimated as 27,392 200 acres against 29,770,100 acres sown last year. The failure to show the full normal area is due to the failure of the monsoon during the earlier months.

Character of the crop.—The following districts expect a bumper crop, i. e., a crop varying from 100 to 125 per cent—Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Darjeeling, Faridpur, Purnea Champaran, Cuttack and Angul. The following districts expect a crop of 90 to 99 per cent.—Puri, Balasore Darbhanga Noakhali and Pabna. The districts that expect a crop of 80 to 89 per cent. are Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Muzaffarpur Chittagong Backergunge Bogra Rangpur Jalpaigari Dinajpur Rajshahi Khulna 24-Parganas and Birbhum. Palamau and Patna return 75 and 70 per cent. respectively on much reduced areas. Shahabad and Bunkura expect a 50 per cent. crop while Monghyr expects only a 26 per cent. crop (including Jamui subdivision 10 per cent.) According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn of the Province as a whole is estimated at 82 per cent. But as the Sathiya rains which we are now having are exceptionally favourable this year, I would add at least 5 per cent. to this estimate on this account.

Gross outturn.—Taking the provincial estimate at 87 per cent. the grosse outturn on 27,392,200 acres should amount to 262,629,700 cwts. as against 303,065,900 cwts. last years.

LINER BURNED IN THE RED SEA.

"AMIRAL GUEYDON'S" PASSENGERS'

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

An exciting story of the adventures of the passengers and crew of the missing French steamer Amiral Gueydon, which was burned at sea during a voyage from Marseilles to Cochin-China, appears in the "Mail." The Amiral Gueydon had on board seven passengers, among whom were a lady and two girls, mails, and a valuable cargo. She was last signalled on July 22 in the Suez Canal, and since then nothing was heard of her until Thursday week when the passengers, the captain and the whole of the crew except one man arrived at Aden on board the Russian steamer Trouvor. The Aden correspondent of our contemporary has obtained from them an account of their experiences.

At midnight on July 30, when forty-six miles off the island of Socotra, in the Red Sea, the boiler burst, and the ship was set on fire. Only one of the crew was killed by the accident, and his body was not recovered. At daylight on July 31 attempts were made to reach Socotra, but heavy seas and wind made the task impossible, and the conflagration threatened the ship with destruction. The Amiral Gueydon then drifted towards the Arabian coast, and after three days of fearful anxiety, during which she travelled 330 miles, the captain decided to take to the two boats remaining unburned. With great difficulty, and by means of ropes and planks, a landing was effected in the Bay of Kuria-Muria.

Here rough tents were erected, and with an ample supply of provisions brought in the boats the survivors existed for forty-six days. They suffered intensely from the broiling heat of the desert and the constant exposure. Fortunately fresh water was obtainable and the Arabs proved friendly. Eventually the Sultan of Merbat provided them with three "baggalas" (two-masted Arab boats) and provisions, and they set out again and attempted to reach Muscat.

Four days after leaving the island they came across a Persian Gulf steamer—the Afghanistan, Captain Hudson. The captain of the Gueydon alleges that, although one of the baggalas went alongside and explained the plight of the shipwrecked men, the captain of the Afghanistan refused to give them any help. The version of Captain Hudson is not yet to hand. Needless to say, it may put a very different complexion on the incident.

Three days after this they encountered the Russian steamer Trouvor, which took them all on board. The French Consul is looking after the interests of the survivors. The Amiral Gueydon is believed to be a total wreck.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE'S RECEPTION FUND.

The following is the third and the last list of subscriptions to the Lord and Lady Northcote's Reception Fund:—Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Ballimalla Rs 5, Mr S R Bottlewalla Rs 5, Mr Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Dubash Rs 30, Mr Panlal Khandas Joshipara Rs 5, Mr A H S Aston Rs 20, Mr G Guzder Rs 5, Nawab Zadda Nasrulla Khan Rs 30, A Hindoo Rs 5, Capt J H Macdonald Rs 20, Mr M Abdul Ali Rs 10, Messrs Lukhmidas Khimjee Sons and Co Rs 30, Dr W W Deane Rs 10, Mrs MacMillan Rs 10, Mr F L Giles Rs 15, Mr E Hardrian Coutts Rs 10, Dr Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody Rs 6, Dr Jeejeebhai Pestonji Nicholson Rs 6, Messrs Purbhoodas Jeevandas and Co Rs 10, Mr H S Moos Rs 15, Mr Harischandra Pandurang Pitale Rs 15, Mr Kursetjee M Balliwalla Rs 5, Messrs Vincent Yeshwant and Co Rs 5, Mr Kamadia Ismail Cassum Rs 10, Mr Sorabjee Ookaji Oomrigar Rs 5, Dr G B Prabhaker Rs 10, H H The Maharaja of Bhownagar Rs 30, Mr Prabashanker D Pattani Dewan of Bhawnagar State 25, Mr Jehangirji C Clubwalla, Agent Bhawnagar State Rs 0 Mr Jagat Prasad Rs 10, Mr Framjee Rustomjee Wadia Rs 15, Mr Kharsondas Chabildas Rs 15, Lieut-Col J Crimmin VC CIE Rs 15, Mr Jivaji Dinshaw Ghandy Rs 15, Mr S K Barodawalla Rs 15, Mr Fazulbhoy Janmahomed 10, Messrs Allimahomed and Abdoola Fazulbhoy Mahomed 10, Mr Luxmidas D Barbhaya Rs 5, Mr J W Hepworth Rs 10, Mr D J Essabhoy Thaver Rs 5, Mr Runchordas Tribhowandas Rs 10, Mr S N B Rs 3, Mr Joomabhoy Sheriffbhoy Rs 10, Mr Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Rs 10, Mr Janhardan Gopal Rs 5, Mr Munmohandas Ramjee Rs 30, The Hon'ble Mr Daji Abaji Khare Rs 15, Sir Jaswatsingji Thakore Saheb of Limdi KCIE Rs 30, Mr A Pell Rs 10, Mr James Pearson Rs 10, Dr Dhunjibhoy R Wadia Rs 10, Mr W G Weldon Rs 10, Mr A B Price Rs 10, Mr J P Dastoor Rs 5, Mr H P Dastoor Rs 5, Mr Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Rs 15, Mr Haji Jusuf Haji Esmail Rs 15, Mr Ibrahim Haji Haroon Nakhoda Rs 10, Mr Merwanji Furdunji Marzban Rs 10, Mr R V Peermahomed Rs 5, Mr A Alladin Cassum Rs 5, Mr Ismail Ebrahim Peermahomad Rs 10, Mr Ahmedbhai Habibhai Rs 15, Mr P K Jelang Rs, 10, Mr Dawood Nensey Rs 10, Mr C E Ranfle Rs 10, Mr W Turner Green Rs 10 Mr Hassambhoy Visram Rs 10, Mr P J Mead Rs 30, Khan Saheb Haji Ebrahim Haji Sumar Patel Rs 30, Mr Ali Mahomed Abha Juma Rs 30, Mrs A Framjee Petit Rs 30, Mr E B Raikes Rs 30, Mr H G W Meikle Rs 10, Mr Abdul Kader Ebrahim Rs 10, Mr Govurdhandas Ranchord Rs 11, Mr Dwarkadas Meghji Rs 11, Aga Shan Rookh Shah Rs 15, Mr Vulley Mahomed Peer-Mahomed Rs 15, Mr Khai Jivanjee Rs 10, Mr Hirachand Motichand Javeri Rs 10, Mr H Virjishanker Govishanker Rs 30, Mr P H J. Rustomjee Rs 10, Mr Ebrahim Mahomed Rowji Rs 10, Mr Sewjee Nathoo Rs 10, Mr Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed Rs 15, Correction in List No. 2 read Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee Rs 20, instead of Mr Abdoolali Lalljee.

A cow walking on the line caused the wreck of an express train near Shelton (Connecticut). The engine and luggage-car were thrown down an embankment, and the passenger cars were derailed. Several people were hurt.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNIVERSITY RUGGER PROSPECTS.

HUNTING TOPICS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

HISTORY did much to repeat itself in the principal Association Football games on Saturday. Bury beat Sunderland by three goals to one. They did precisely the same thing a year ago. West Bromwich Albion had a winning margin of two goals over Liverpool. They had the same advantage in the corresponding match last year. Sheffield United scored three goals against Derby County's two and here again last year's scores were repeated. And once more Aston Villa beat Everton and Newcastle United beat Stoke, but the Blackburn Rovers this year only drew with Sheffield Wednesday. Manchester's team in the First Division of the League continued its excellent march forward by achieving a substantial victory at Nottingham. In its first four matches the City club has bee more successful than any of its rivals, for although Sheffield United has an equal number of points, the Manchester club has the better scoring returns, their goalkeeper having been beaten only three times. Notts County were handicapped early in Saturday's game by an accident to the captain Bull. He was on and off the field several times. During his absence a second goal was scored in the first half. He tried to take his place again after the interval, but a sprained leg was too much for his good intentions. The Notts goalkeeper saved a penalty kick, but he was beaten by Meredith a third time before the game ended. The Manchester Second Division team, with Bradford City as their visitors, entertained 28,000 people at Clayton, and victory went as the majority of the crowd wanted it to go. It was evident that their training at Lytham had brought the Manchester players into fine condition. There was no doubt about which was the better team. The United played strongly throughout, and the defence was always sound. Better shooting would have given them a bigger score. A United half-back was ordered by the referee to leave the field. He was engaged when the referee's eye fell on him in kicking an opponent in place of the ball. There was much satisfaction for Bury in being able to defeat unbeaten Sunderland by a margin of two goals. They played finely for their victory, and the sun behind their backs helped them. A good goal by Wood and two others by Sagar gave Bury a fine lead at the interval and Sunderland never looked like making up the lost ground, although they worked with splendid spirit. Sheffield United beat Derby County rather luckily by a third goal obtained in the last minute of the game. The Villa had a lead of one goal at half-time and M'Luckie and Wilkes added two more afterwards. It was only at the very finish that Settle scored Everton's odd goal. Liverpool's wretched defence was thrice broken down in the first half-hour's play, and they only scored one goal against West Bromwich Albion when the second half was well advanced. It is evident that the Liverpool team is in a bad way. Notts Forest began the scoring at Wolverhampton but in the end they were worsted by three goals to two. Blackburn Rovers did not score against Sheffield Wednesday. They had not recovered from the "blow" of the announcement that their centre half had been "suspended" for having engaged in the sport of kicking. A year ago Newcastle administered a crushing defeat to Stoke. They won on Saturday only by one goal. Small Heath are doing very poorly. Their defeat by Middlesbrough was the fourth they have sustained, and they have not yet made a single win.

Nothing has yet been settled as to where the next final tie for the Football Association cup shall be played. It is understood that Mr. Cozens, the manager and secretary of the Crystal Palace, acquainted Mr. Wall with the decision of the Palace directors as to the new financial arrangement, but whether the offer is sufficiently generous to meet with the approval of the Association remains to be seen. Mr. Cozens, in an interview said that his board had done everything possible to meet the wishes of the Association, and he felt confident that next spring we should again see the famous contest decided at Sydenham. There was really no other place to which large crowds could be drawn, or where they could be handled with such despatch and safety. The smallest football crowd the Crystal Palace had ever had was 42,000, yet that was larger by 6,000 than had been known on any occasion when the Cup had been fought for outside London. As was the case with the various shows held within the gates, people liked to have the stamp of the Crystal Palace on their awards, and liked to visit it for its many ulterior attractions. The organisers of the big Dog Show, especially, had found this out and automobilists told the management that they could not get so large an attendance at their exhibitions anywhere outside Sydenham. The Association if they were wise, would not think of moving, as at present they reaped a good deal of pecuniary advantage from the various attractions of the Palace itself. The terms imposed by the Football Association, Mr. Cozens went on to say, had become more exacting every year. They had asked for a higher percentage on almost every occasion until now the sum demanded amounted to about four-fifths of the total takings. Last year the arrangement was roughly that the Association took two-thirds and the Palace shareholders the remaining one-third from which fearfully heavy expenses had to be deducted. At least, the Association drew between £2,800 and £2,900, and the Crystal Palace management only £1,400. Some regard ought also to be paid to the fact that the

Kyrke, though A. N. Robertson, an original choice who could not play against Cambridge, will also be up. In addition to these three, there are some good seniors, such as M. R. Dickson, E. Fearenside, and H Church—all sound forwards.

There are, then, nine vacancies to fill only three old Blues being available behind and three forward. Cartwright, as we have said, takes a hopeful view of the prospects He thinks that Oxford should be particularly strong at half. The main difficulty will be to find good class wing three-quarters, all the available seniors being no better than "fair." So far as is known, no really good wings, with big school reputations, are going up. However, to qvote the captain's words, "Oxford should be as good as last year, and may be better." Cartwright is strongly of opinion that University fifteens might play quite as fast and keen football as school fifteens. They play far more matches than school teams and the opportunities for practice are quite as great as at school. Oxford play to matches a week on an average, and the side always practice the day before a match. That will be the rule this season. The Oxford captain thinks that after the first few games a University fifteen should be like a school fifteen so far as keenness and condition go. The Cartwright will make a fine captain cannot be doubted. It will not be his fault in the Dark Blues do not have a good season. The "Senior" London clubs are very conservative in the matter of fixtures especially so far as junior metropolitan clubs are concerned. This is unfortunate, for some, at least, of the so-called junior clubs are only deserving of that description in point of years, not of strength. Perhaps the strongest, certainly the most flourishing of these younger clubs is Catford Bridge. This organization has been extremely well managed, and thanks to P. Harris, the secretary, whose enthusiams is boundless, has an assured future. Last season the Catford fifteen was one of the best in London. They fully extended Devonport Albion and were stronger forward than any other London club save perhaps the Scottish. In spite, however, of their fine record and undoubted strength, Catford have still to secure fixtures with Blackheath, the Scottish, and other senior clubs. Doubtless, all this will be changed in time, but the refusal of the senior clubs to grant fixtures does not argue an unselfish zeal for the game on their part. Catford promise to be quite as strong this season as last. Holywell is retiring, and Walmsley, the Kent three-quarter, may also give up the game, Both the Hilders will be available at three-quarters. Nettell and Robertson will be at half, while the same powerful pack as last season will play. As the second fifteen was undefeated in 1902 3, a supply of good youngsters is assured. Many have already shown such promising form in the practice games as to ensure a trial. Catford is a club to be encouraged.

Twelve months ago we were weighing the chances of the season then ensuing. It was agreed that the prospects of a successful period of sport had rarely been so bright. But when the results of the season were put together in April last it was evident that these anticipations had been by no means generally realised. Even great runs such as the Quorn showed from Barkley Holt on March 27, the Belvoir from Waltham earlier in the same month, and the Cottesmore from Oakham Pastures to Tixores on Boxing Day, failed to save the season from the stigma of mediocrity which many weeks of indifferent sport had earned for it. In the face, then of these disappointed hopes, what are we to say of the chances of sport during the approaching season? It may be stated with confidence that prospects are fully as flattering as they were at this time last year. True, the late harvest has considerably interfered with the progress of cub-hunting both in England and Ireland, but some of the most successful seasons in the past have followed on wet summers and consequent backward harvest. So the mere fact that the young hounds have been unable to get to work so early as us al should not disturb us seriously. The writer has already received reports on prospects from more than one-half of the foxhunting establishments in the United Kingdom (numbering rather more than two hundred). In fully 75 per cent. of these returns foxes are described as being strong, healthy, and plentiful. The remaining 25 per cent. are largely made up of those countries where mange has made its presence felt. The disease appears to become more prevalent year by year, and it crops up in widely-distant parts of the kingdom. For example, the Southdown, Crawley, and Horsham, and other countries in proximity to the South Downs were terribly afflicted a couple of seasons back, but these hunts are gradually eradicating the scourge; the Essex and East Essex hunts have also suffered from a destructive visitation, and hunting days have had to be reduced in consequence; in Cheshire and Staffordshire the disease has also caused great trouble latterly; while in certain parts of Yorkshire and Dursham the supply of foxes has been reduced by fully one-half. No doubt the great increase of artificial earths, the laying of unsuitable food for cubs, and the turning-down of mature foxes are among the causes of mange. But occasionally the malady breaks out in a spot where it might have been least expected, and nobody can be certain of its origin. It seems strange, for instance, that it should be encountered among the stout Welsh foxes in Cardiganshire. Most of us are certain to see plenty of wire during the approaching season, and we are all bound to hear a good deal about the nuisance. It behoves every hunting man to do all within his power to get any wire which may exist in his own immediate neighbourhood taken down during the season. It has been very aptly said that wire in a hunting man's neighbourhood is a reproach to him.

An official error of judgment and a little obstinacy on the part of a competitor did a great deal to spoil both the pleasure and interest in the London Stock Exchange walk at Stamford Bridge on Saturday afternoon. The event was the most attractive feature in a capital L.A.C. programme, and some three thousand people lined the ropes and crowded the stand to see how far the Brighton form would be justified on the track. Of the 25 invited to take part, only 19 started, Allen, Banjamin, Cassy, Clift, Nicholas, and Venning falling out. Nicholas, it will be remembered, came in second at Brighton. To an inspiriting quick-step by the band, the men started on their seven-mile contest in grand style, and for the first three laps Jull led, with H. N. Duke and Hammond immediately behind Bellingham, Hare Duke, and Knights sprinted up in the fourth round, and the half-dozen quickly separated themselves from the rest of the field, and commenced one of the finest and pluckiest struggles ever seen on the ground. Broad, the Brighton winner, never shaped well from the start, and in the fifth lap was fifty yards behind. His short stride and springy step showed very disadvantageously beside such a giant as H. N. Duke, and even beside men of smaller stature than himself, and when in the tenth round he was disqualified for trotting it was the general opinion that he would in any event have been unable to make up the amount of ground he had lost just before Broad was stopped Jull fell behind, and for a dozen laps, the two Dukes, Hammond, Billingham and Knights gave one of the prettiest exhibitions imaginable. Knights kept to the rear all the time, but the others led alternately, with never more than a couple of yards between them. Hammond, third in the May day walk, however, was greatly fancied for the first place, as it was evident he was not stretching himself to any extent, and was in the pink of condition. Twenty out of the twenty-eight laps had been covered which an incident occurred which to a great degree marred the contest. Nickalls, who was a lap behind, failed to make way for the five men, and in passing Hare Duke fouled him slightly. One of the three referees, Mr G. P. Beckley, rushed up and stopped Duke, but at once a howl of protest was set up by the spectators. Mr. H. Venn, another referee, ran across to the track and reinstated Duke giving as an explanation that no disqualification could be made without the consent of two out of the three referees. Duke, who had turned to go to pavilion, at once restarted, but the interruption had proved fatal to his chances. He put forward his very best foot, and, cheered justly by every man and woman on the ground, exerted himself to the utmost to make up the leeway, but all to no purpose. He never again got within a quarter of a lap of the first man. The unfortunate incident also seemed to have its effect on H. N. Duke, who did not do so well afterwards.

"PEOPLE I HAVE MET"

[BY MELTON PRIOR.]

To the series of articles on "People I Have Met" now appearing in "M.A.P." Mr. Melton Prior contributed the following article:—Although I have no intention of attempting to emulate, in literary style or graphic description, the brilliant word pictures to be found in that delightful book of reminiscences compiled by the famous war correspondent, the late Archibald Forbes under the title of "People I have Met," yet I hope to give to the world one of these days an account in book-form of some of my experiences since I went into the field, sketch-book in hand, now over thirty years ago, as the representative of the "Illustrated London News." And my impressions of the remarkable men I have met during the length of time will form no inconsiderable portion of the proposed volume.

AT THE DURBAR.

But the work, since it was recently begun, has from time to time been interrupted either by a call to go on the warpath or to attend at some important function at home or abroad. The last occasion on which I had to put away my MSS. in my desk was when I was required to go to Delhi to be present at the Great Durbar. Among the many pageants I have witnessed, the Durbar at Delhi far and away eclipsed all others in magnificence. One of its most remarkable features was the great display of jewels, which beggars all description, and defies all calculation as to the value of the whole. It was computed that some of the native princes wore precious stones to the value of fully half a million on their respective persons; yet there was one prince, the Nizam of Hyderabad—probably the richest of them all—who was in a plain frock coat, and wore no jewels or decorations beyond that of the G. C. S. I. But it was the stage management of the whole proceedings during that memorable fortnight which filled everyone with wonder, for there was never a hitch from start to finish. Everything seemed to go on oiled wheels. And this success was freely and universally ascribed to the almost omniscient mind of Lord Curzon, whose orders must indeed have been most scrupulously carried out by everyone from Sir Hugh Barnes—the Viceroy's mouthpiece, so to speak—down to the least important subordinate officer. Even before I left the Strand instructions were forwarded to me by cable saying that my tent was reserved and when I got to the end of my journey there was the carriage waiting as arranged to convey me to my tent where although it was two o'clock in the morning I found refreshments laid out, the electric light turned on and every possible comfort provided.

Lord Curzon one day sent word round to our camp to say that he would like to visit and make the acquaintance of the Press representatives, and, when he arrived, we were severally introduced to him. But when he saw me he was good enough to say that he knew me at once by my photographs, so that there was no need of an introduction. Presently, addressing us all in a genial manner, he expressed the hope that you will all be very happy, while I trust you won't criticise and chaff us too much. Whereas I ventured to make the remark that, being his guests, his Lordship had made that quite impossible. This seemed to amuse Lord Curzon, for he laughed heartily.

Yes, we had a glorious fortnight, and we were well looked after by Kelliner, known all over India as the best of caterers.

I accepted a number of dinner invitations, to which, with one exception, I need not further refer, and why I particularise that occasion is because I experienced so much astonishment at finding that His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who was our host, was able to converse with the utmost fluency in so many European languages, English, Italian, German, and true Parisian French being seemingly equally easy to him.

SOMALILAND.

Then orders came for me from the "News" office to have a look in at the Somaliland campaign on my way home from India. But it would be more polite for me, perhaps, to omit any observations on my experiences and the people I met during the three months I stayed in the country, particularly as the campaign is by no means at an end, and I may have to return when it is again actively resumed. But before I leave this subject, I should like to pay a tribute of admiration to my old friend and colleague, the late W. T. Maude, the well-known artist of the "Graphic," with whom I have marched many a mile. He died suddenly from natural causes at Aden, after having passed through many an ordeal of fire, but perhaps he was never in a tighter place than during the Somaliland reverses.

It may be remembered that, at one period of the attack by the Mullah's forces on Captain Gough's square, the troops, at a critical moment, were ordered to charge. Then it was that Maude picked up a dead soldier's rifle and gallantly charged with the rest. He was with us in Ladysmith, and generally to be found in the company of his great pal, "Steevens, Steevens, poor fellow, fell a victim to enteric, which was so prevalent during the siege The parting of the two friends was rather touching, for when Steevens felt the end approaching he begged Maude to open the last bottle of champagne they had and clinking their glasses they pledged each other for the last time. By evening Steevens was no more.

While speaking of Ladysmith I am reminded of a less melancholy episode of that trying time. It was the meeting of H. S. Pearse—another of my colleagues—and his son. When this young fellow heard that it was very doubtful if Ladysmith would be relieved in time, he at once enlisted in one of the Volunteer corps in the hope that he might be detailed to assist in rescuing his father. Strange to say he was one of the first to march into Ladysmith. When the father and son met they embraced each other and being both highly wrought they wept tears of joy on each others shoulders. It was a very touching sight but not without its comic side for both men were tremendously tall and the situation—to British eyes—became laughable.

How campaigning brings out the best of a man's nature, and gives opportunities of proofs of good fellowship! One of the bravest, most able and open-hearted war correspondents I have ever met is my friend Bennet Burleigh, of the "Daily Telegraph." His advice is always sound and generous, and he is ready to assist you in anything, provided it does not interfere with his duty to his newspaper and his public. During the many campaigns in which I have met him I have found him one of the staunchest of friends.

And late Archibald Forbes was another good man and true. Through his kindness to me I was enabled to send home the first picture of the battle of Ulundi that was published in England. Immediately after the fight he told me that he was going to ride down country with dispatches as hard as he could, and that if I liked to send any sketches he would transmit them with his own dispatches. I need scarcely say I sat down at once, and, after half an hour's hard work, I finished a sketch which Forbes took with him on his worldfamous ride from Ulundi. It was but one act of good nature among many that I experienced at Forbes's hands.

I have to regret many other of my old friends. For instance, all my old chums during the Ashanti campaign have now gone over to the majority, except Sir H. M. Stanley. Of him I saw a good deal, and we were fast friends. I remember a rather amusing occurrence in his company during that campaign. We had to cross a small stream, bridged by a tree trunk. When half-way across Stanley fell into the water, and although a good deal bruised, he got out all right and waited on the opposite bank, watching my agility on the log, when suddenly I saw him spring high into the air, uttering a yell of pain. Then he made a wild clutch at his calf, and, pulling up his trouser leg, discovered the cause of his agony. There was a row of great black ants holding on to his flesh like lobsters. As Servia is a country to which, with Bulgaria, public attention is now turned I may here remark that I took part in the Servian Campaign of 1874.5—of course, as a spectator. Although I never met the ill-fated King Alexander I have frequently been in the company of his unhappy father King Milan of whom I saw a good deal when the Army was at Parachin. By the way, I may here relate how my introduction to General Tchernaieff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Servian forces, came about in a rather odd fashion.

THE BALKANS.

One dark night during the campaign, when I was approaching a villa which I had been informed was the headquarters of my old friend Pierre de Monteverdi, Chief of the Staff, I looked about for someone to hold my horse. Presently I indistinctly descried someone descending from the verandah. I inquired of him as to where I could find my friend. On being informed I gave the man the reins of my horse without more ado, and went into the house My friend received me with effusion, and set refreshments before me. Half an hour soon passed in his agreeable company. He pressed me to stay longer—indeed, to stay the night. Then it was that I remembered my horse. Well, he was all right; he had been walked up and down all the time I had been away, so I put my hand in my pocket to reward the man for his trouble. Imagine my embarrassment when my friend exclaimed with surprise, Why, it's General Tchernaieff! I was considerably chaffed for my ludicrous mistake, but my strange introduction to the great Russian general was the prelude to a very agreeable period of acquaintance.

I daresay the horrors of the assassinations in Servia made less impression on me than on most people, but then I am better acquainted with the barbaric festivities of the nationalities agglomerated in the Balkan States and the neighbouring territories.

I represented the "Illustrated London News" during the Herzegovinian insurrection, and was on quite intimate terms with the great leader, Peco Pavlovitch, who though brave as a lion, was as bloodthirsty a villain as ever cut a throat. I had on one occasion a particularly strong proof of his disregard of human life.

On February 27th 1875, I was present at a Council of War, when the chiefs assembled were called on to decide if Muhktar Pasha should be permitted to send commissariat relief, as requested by him, from the frontiers of Gantska to the detached and besieged fortress of Gironsko, It was decided to send no answer. The Turks, interpreting silence as consent, set out from Gantska. But they had to pass through a narrow defile with frowning cliffs on either side. I visited this pass with Peco. Snow lay deep all over the country, and a dead silence prevailed. All at once I detected the advance of the Turks, and in alarm exclaimed. "Where is your army? Can't you see the enemy advancing?" But Peco smiled. "You are alright if you climb that mountain side, he said patting me on the shoulder. You may be sure I did not linger but judge of my astonishment when I found a Herzegovinian soldier behind every rock and every tree. The place was swarming with troops. The sequel was that the greater part of the Turkish force was annihilated. Next morning I visited the place with Peco. What are these great mounds covered with snow looking for all the world like piles of cannon-balls? I asked my companion. With a saturnine smile he kicked away one from the rest. It was a human head. The dead and wounded had shared the same mutilation.

In the twenty-four campaigns in which I have taken part I have met soldiers of many nationalities and in every case with one exception the lust of blood has completely quenched every spark of humanity in them.

I say with one exception which is to be found in the British soldier who seems alone to possess ingrained the sense of mercy. Though Tommy Atkins fights like a lion and throws away his life a hundred times, yet in action he is the most merciful soldier in the whole world.

REMINISCENCES OF A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

The "Berliner Tageblatt" published in its supplement some very interesting reminiscences of the late Field-Marshal General von Blumenthal, from the pen of Herr Hermann Muller-Bohn. When Blumenthal was a young officer on the General Staff of Berlin he wrote some letters to a newspaper about the purchase system in the British Army and King William I. of Prussia was so much interested in them that he selected him for a confidential mission to England to test the accuracy of a statement contained in a military periodical that Napoleon III could very easily land an army at a certain point on the coast north of Dover. At the time there was a bit of tension between England and France and the scientific Intelligence Department of the Berlin General Staff wanted to know how far it was true that it was so easy for the French to land on English soil.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S PLANS.

In this connection I may be permitted to remind your readers that it was always said of the late Field-Marshal General Count von Moltke that he had plans for the invasion, should it ever be necessary, of England in the pigeon-holes of the office of the General Staff, just as he had plans for the possible invasion of every other country in the world, or, at least, of the Continent of Europe.

Blumenthal went over to England and discovered that there was actually, in his opinion, a portion of the coast that would have permitted an enemy to land, and he made a report upon his discovery, whereupon shortly afterwards the necessary precautions were taken by our authorities. The Field-Marshal said to Herr Muller.—I jumped into the water myself and convinced myself that it was possible to walk for a considerable distance into the sea up to one's breast. If the French fleet could have occupied the English fleet for a space of only twenty-four hours it would have been very easy to have brought over the French troops in boats. It would have thus been possible to conquer England completely within a few days.

A PENCHANT FOR INVASION BY BOAT.

Blumenthal in the earlier part of his career seems to have had a penchant for landing troops in an enemy's country in boats. He told Herr Muller the details of a plan he had devised in 1864 during the Danish war, when he was a colonel on the staff of Prince Friedrich Karl, for the landing of the troops on Alsen; a plan which would have been successfully carried out when he proposed it had not the authorities delayed so long in consenting to it until the weather became too stormy. The idea came into his head from the account he had read in Erdmann's "Life of Field-Marshal Wellington," of the passage of the Tagus under similar conditions, by which he was enabled to surprise and rout the enemy.

MILITARY ASCETICISM.

One of the stories told is characteristic of the asceticism of some of the best-known soldiers of William I. When young Blumenthal was a cadet at the Royal Military College at Kulm, he and his friends received an invitation to a dance from a neighbouring country gentleman and they were all looking forward to the fun. On the morning of the dance one of the masters of the Academy gave a lecture on the duty of all young men aspiring to the rank of officer to keep a firm command over their will and to train themselves to deny themselves the greatest pleasures. This made a great impression on young Blumenthal, who decided to commence by following the advice without delay, and sent an excuse to his host for not attending the dance. Quite proud of this souvenir of the past, Blumenthal said to his interviewer: "I was always like that. I have been able to deny myself many thing that others could not dispense with. I made a habit of this, and in this way I got over many a difficulty that was a stumbling-block to others." Talking of his abstemiousness, he said: "I was never a gourmand. I always stuck to my money. My food is still very simple, and I only smoke three cigars a day. I am not at all particular or fanciful about my food. I take a little wine, and of an evening a couple of slices of cold meat or warm sausage, which I am very fond of. That is quite enough for me.

MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN WAR.

Ignorance of the cause and nature of human ailments and of what best to do when attacked by sickness, is responsible for greater loss of life, and infinitely more prolonged misery, than the most desolating war that was ever waged. Wars break out, rage fiercely, subside, and there is peace once more in the land; but everywhere and always there is a proportion of the people who are sick and ailing; who cannot properly sustain their part in the competition of life, and whose time is passed in suffering pain, from which they perceive no way of escape except by death.

In all ages the wisest and noblest of mankind have exerted their mental power to the utmost to avert, so far as may be, the suffering and wastage of humanity, and they have been rewarded by a large measure of success. The evils we deplore, great as they undoubtedly still are, have been enormously diminished by their efforts. Many modes of treatment formerly in high repute have been proved by modern science to be positively detrimental to patients, while remedies have been discovered of such wonderful efficacy that the cures they work would have been accounted miracles in a darker and more superstitious age. The foremost place among these disease-dispelling life-savers must be given to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. For thirty five years that great remedy has been doing its humane work in all parts of the world. No other medicine is so much esteemed, nor likely to be while people voluntarily write of it in terms such as those employed by Mr. Isaac T. Sibiya, of Engunjini, Sneezewood, P. O., Griqualand East, Cape Colony, who in a letter dated 10th June, 1903, Says: I am convinced that but for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I should not be alive to-day. Some years ago I had a bad fall from my horse, and sustained a great shock. I lay for a long time on the ground helpless, and when assistance arrived it was found that I had severely sprained my spine. After a while I recovered somewhat, and was not greatly troubled by my accident until after I entered upon my present duties as Forest Guard for this district. The work at that time was very hard, the people being unruly and giving much trouble. I had to be on horseback the greater part of every day, and very soon my back began to trouble me again. My kidneys were affected and caused me dreadful pain. Many times I was obliged to dismount from my horse and walk, leading the animal behind me; for I was not in a position to give up my work. A doctor whom I consulted informed me that one of my kidneys had been displaced, and was otherwise injuriously affected. For three years I suffered in this way, and none of the medicines I tried benefitted me in the least. But one day a friend gave me a little book to read, and advised me to try the medicine described therein, which proved to be no other than Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I followed his advice, and to that fact owe the good health I now enjoy. I am confident that I could not have continued much longer to endure the terrible anguish with which I was afflicted before resorting to Seigel's Syrup.

Testimony such as this must convince even the most sceptical; yet let it not be forgotton that Seigel's Syrup is the unrivalled remedy for indigestion and of the numerous complaints which arise from that malady. As regards my family, writes Mr. C. F. Morsner, of French Hoek, Paarl Division, Cape Colony, 15th June 1903, we keep Seigel's Syrup as our house doctor. It cured me of liver complaint. I have recommended it to numerous people, and always with satisfactory results.

Humanitarians look forward to a time when suffering shall be reduced to its lowest possible limit the goal alike of the best politicians and physicians.

MODERN MONTE CRISTO.

FAMILY ROBINSON ON A FORGOTTEN ISLAND.

A REMARKABLE story has been unfolded by France's claim to the long-forgotten island of La Galite, which is situated in the Mediterranean, off the African coast, about fifty miles from Bizerta,

Recently a French gunboat stopped off the island, and was surprised to find it inhabited. The fact was duly reported in the log and on the information reaching the naval authorities the French Resident at Tunis was requested to supply a report as to the island and its people.

An official was sent aboard a small steamer to the island, and there found a colony of farmers, a sort of Swiss family Robinson, about a hundred in all. They were of Italian nationality, and were ruled with benevolent despotism by an elderly Italian, named Darco.

This man in 1850, then twenty years of age, killed a companion in a quarrel and fled from Italy. He embarked as a seaman on board a sailing vessel trading on the African coast and twice the vessel passed close by the island which was then uninhabited. Eighteen months later Darco having obtained his discharge, invested the money he had saved in a small open sailing boat, and without saying anything of his intentions sailed off to the island.

TREASURE CAVE.

On arriving he discovered that the land was excellent for farming and that there were plenty of wild goats. During his explorations he came across a sort of rocky cave, in which he found hundreds of ancient gold and silver coins, belonging to various countries. The cave had evidently been the hiding-place of Barbary pirates prior to the conquest of Algiers by the French.

Darco having collected the treasure sailed in his little barque to Tunis, and from there made his way to Naples. Having disposed of his treasure, he invested the proceeds in agricultural implements, and then returned to the island with four relatives, two young men and their wives. Since then the family has grown to considerable proportions. Darco himself having no fewer than fifty-seven children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Having been left for half a century in uninterrupted possession of the island, Darco naturally resents the presence of a French official who has been sent there by the Government to see to the payment of taxes. Old as he is he has made a trip to Italy to get the Government to take up his case, but has been received with a deaf ear. Since then he has endeavoured to interest the Pope, but has met with no better success.

AN ACHIEVEMENT OF TELEPHONY.

JOURNALISTS HEAR MR. BALFOUR 150½ MILES AWAY.

By a wonderful feat in telectrophony a large company of London journalists heard every word of Mr. Balfour's great Sheffield speech in the reception room of the Electrophone Company, at 35, Gerrard-street.

This means that the Premier's voice carried 150½ miles by wire so distinctly that nothing but a halting pencil would have prevented a shorthand writer from taking a full note of the oration.

The only ocasion on which any little difficulty arose was when the Prime Minister, at fervent intervals, rapped the table with his hands causing the six trumpeteared receptacles to tremble.

What was that word? a journalist would ask along the table—after the manner of embarrassed colleagues at Sheffield—and it invariably happened that several had caught the word wanted.

It was proposed that the most expert stenographer should take a check note for comparison with the printed reports, but the circumstances in Gerrard-street were too comfortable for the undertaking.

An adequate summary of the speech could easily have been handed to a messenger as the Prime Minister resumed his seat.

The process was very simple. A two-fold receiver was held to the ears with one hand. The other hand plied the pencil.

Mr. Balfour's arrival was signalised unmistakably by a mighty Yorkshire roar of welcome. Then the voice of the Premier could be distinguished in conversation with someone on the platform.

In his opening sentences the speaker's every cough was audible, and the whole incident of the apology for his voice breaking came so clearly along the wire as to be realistic.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 17.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Gover Gen'l is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr Guy Francis Thomas Power of the Indian Civil Service of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Gover Gen'l for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation.

HOME DEPARTMENT

The service of Mr C C Watson of the India Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which his relieved of his duties as Asst Commissioner in Merwara,

Mr E B Alexander has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 19th Sept.

The service of Lieut G E Charles M B Indian Medical Service Offig Professor of Anatomy Lahore Medical College are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The service of Major W C C Leslie Cantonment Magte Poona and Kirkee are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as a Contoment Magte.

The service of the Rev R G Jamieson probationary Chapain of the Church of Scotland (Bengal Estabt) are placed at the disposal of the Military Depr.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Major P J Gordon L A Offig Supt 2nd grade Survey of India and Supt Forest Surveys Bengal Presidency is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233 (2) and 303 (a) Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st Nov or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

During Major Gordon's absence or until further orders Cap C W H Symonds I A Depy Supt 1st grade Survey of India will officiate as Supt Forest Surveys Bengal Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Gov the Gov-Gen'l in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ch Bastin to take charge of the Belgian Consulate at Calcutta.

Mr L Tipping, English Asst Master, is appointed to officiate as Vice-Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmer, with effect from the 4th Sept and during such time as Mr H Sherring may officiate as Principal, or until further orders.

Capt H Harrison, an Asst Political Agent of the 2nd grade in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, "vice" Major R F Marriott, and during the absence on leave of Capt E O'Brien or until further orders.

(Notification No. 1218.G, dated the 23rd July, is cancelled.)

Major M A Tighe, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy, Commission, er, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sipjawi and Railway District.

Major J F Whyte, an offig Polltical Agent of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 2nd Oct and is also granted furlough for ten months, under articles 233 and 303 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Major C F Minchin D S O an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul-Genal and Agent to the Govt of India in Khorasna and Seistran

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl J S Collins, Commanding Nerbudda Dist Offig Inspector Genl of Volunteers is confirmed in that appointment vice Major-Genl W Hill CB, deceased dated 8th Sept.

Messrs Lionel-Leigh Smith and Arthur Edger Leighton have been appointed by the Right Hon the Sec of State for India to be Chemist to the Cordite Factory Wellington with effect from the 9th July and 3rd August respectively.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant Indian Army;—R M Maxwell Commandant 22nd Punjabis—28th September,

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 3rd October 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Oct. 1903— G I P R system...	1,76,972	3,88,302	3,197	5,63,471
I M R do ...	46,872	77,649	419	1,24,940
Total.....	2,23,844	4,65,951	3,616	6,93,411
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Oct. 1902— G I P R system...	1,70,846	3,09,059	3,632	4,83,501
I M R do ..	40,888	84,391	329	1,24,608
Total.....	2,11,728	3,92,420	3,961	6,08,109
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+ 6,15	= 79,274	= 43	+84,970
	I M R... + 5,984	- 5,7	= 90	+ 330

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

LORD KITCHENER'S WORK.

THE "Daily Express" publishes the following,—Authoritative details have reached the "Express" of the progress already made by Lord Kitchener in his colossal task of reorganising the Indian Army, and of the plans which he hopes to carry out.

The important nature of the work he has done and is doing will serve to explain to some measure the desire of the Government that he should be left to complete it before undertaking the still heavier problem of reforming our general military administration.

On the other hand, Lord Kitchener's Eastern scheme has been worked out with so much precision that in the opinion of service experts at home the completion of the work might with advantage be left to others in view of the extreme urgency of affairs in this country.

The main heads of the task which Lord Kitchener set himself in India are as follows:—

1. To strengthen the frontier.
2. To reorganise the native army.
3. To replace obsolete armament; and
4. To recast the scheme of reserves and reinforcements.

Of these the last is that which Lord Kitchener regards as offering the most serious problems.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

An official estimate of the requirement of India in war is 30,000 men landed within three months, and the proposition put forward is to take these men from the Militia and Volunteers of Great Britain. The reinforcement need not be highly trained, and therefore India does not want to look to South Africa for them and pay heavy charges. It is suggested that they should go out as drafts to the corps at the front and act as garrisons to free Regulars for the fighting line.

Under such a scheme an Indian Reserve would have to be created in the auxiliary forces with bounty pay, and there is evidence that such a plan would be extremely popular.

In the north-west the strategic points of defence recently inspected by Lord Kitchener are to be materially strengthened, and the artillery in use replaced by guns of quick-firing pattern, for Lord Kitchener has found our world-famous obsolete muzzle-loaders in India as elsewhere, and has also found the telegraph and signalling service totally unsuited for modern war.

The present artillery armament and the proposed changes are as follows;—

Horse Artillery guns	66	To be superseded with quick-firers.
Field Artillery guns and howitzers	270	Howitzers nearly new remainder old ordnance
Mountain guns	108	New
Heavy guns	24	To be superseded.

Four pom-poms are also in use on trial.

The strength held ready to be put upon the frontier at once is now about 100,000 Regulars and 350 guns with a reserve of Regular strength of 85,000 men and 118 guns to follow and when the reorganisation is complete no invader with less than 400,000 men could possibly threaten India.

WELDING NATIVE FORCES.

Meanwhile, the native army is being welded into a harmonious whole, and the services of several non-military tribes, who have been drawing fighting men's wages, are to be placed outside the pale of recruiting. This will have an excellent effect upon the remainder, who have always regarded the non-fighting tribes as low-caste men.

The Regular army of India, which Lord Kitchener is now re-moulding, as the following strength:—

Total force mobilisable	193,700
Depot troops	25,900
Reserves	22,600
Total	245,200
Guns	498

The full strength of Regulars and Volunteers is:—

British Infantry	52,630
" Cavalry	4,838
Native Infantry	117,500
" Cavalry	24,670
Artillery	18,200
Engineers	4,880
Native Reserve	22,600
Imperial Service Troops	10,000
Indian Volunteers	30,000
Total	291,368

In the meantime, the health of the British troops is receiving close attention. Too many soldiers are kept in the plains in the hot weather, which not only leads to much invaliding, but tends to make Indian service unpopular.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th October.

1. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members at Head-Quarters on and after Thursday next, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms will be issued to any Member not applying in person.

2. The opening parade of the Season will take place on Tuesday the 27th instant. Time and place to be notified hereafter.

3. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 31st instant. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. There will be drill at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m., on Thursday and Friday next, for all members who may wish to attend.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound),
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters),
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. The following extract from District Order is published for information.

* * * * *

No. 521.—Volunteers. Appointments (134-54) Under the provisions of article 165, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, part I, Lieut H O Coates, Bombay Volunteer Artillery is appointed Acting Adjutant to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from 24th September 1903, and until a permanent Adjutant is appointed and takes over the duties, vice Captain Stoddart R G A, relieved.

3. It is notified for information that an electrical Engineering Company in connection with the corps is in the course of formation. Those desirous of joining the same are requested to send in their applications at once to the officer Commanding, and full particulars as to the duties and privilege connected with the same can be obtained on application to Head Quarters. As it is desired that the company be formed at an early date all members are requested to cooperate in the formation by inducing such eligible recruits as they possibly can.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th October.

1. There will be a Parade for all members at the riding School on Thursday next the 22nd instant at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

2. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perject. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used,

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.

Communication with Tonkin still interrupted,

Bhamo route to China right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Oct 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE King and the Prince of Wales, during the last few days, are said to have appeared in Highland dress, with

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Quite recently the organisation of the flotillas of destroyers in the home ports, and to a still greater extent in the Mediterranean, has been taken in hand most thoroughly. Originally, the flotillas used to cruise round the coast, putting into port frequently, spending their time about equally at sea, or tied up alongside a wharf; the change appears to be in the direction of keeping them longer away from port, presumably engaged in tactical evolutions when the weather permits it. It may be a question whether by the later plan the officers in command of the boats get so much experience in entering and leaving port and in learning the peculiarities and characteristics of the places visited as the did under the old system. A further change has taken place in connection with the pains and penalties attached to mishaps and accidents resulting in damage to the boats. The story goes that it came to the ears of the Admiralty that on one occasion when a flotilla was visiting a northern port orders to put to sea arrived simultaneously with invitations for a ball on shore. That same evening as the boats were leaving an unusual proportion of accidents took place Boats collided, engines broke down, and one destroyer bumped herself badly on the beach. The result was that the flotilla did not put to sea and the ball was graced by the presence of a number of young naval officers. From that time forward a new rule appears to have been enforced, and courts-martial even have been more frequent. Whether there is or is not any foundation for the story, we cannot say, but such an occurrence, even if it took place, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the offices obtaining the experience gained by visiting the smaller ports and harbours along the coast and the information about their peculiarities and facilities, which could not fail to be valuable in war time.

In the matter of re-organisation of War Office we have steadily gone from bad to worse. For in that year the Report of the Hartington Commission, whose last thought was preparation for war, inspired the Memorandum of Mr. Edward Stanhope, which has proved to be the undoing of every succeeding Minister for War. In the first place writen instructions of this kind are foreign to the principles of British evolution. In the second place it was conceived in the purely party spirit, and defined the necessities of defence, not in accordance with our circumstances, but in accordance with the convenience of Ministers. In 1895 another fatal step was taken, when an Order in Council transformed the Commender-in-Chief into a routine official, whose proper functions were absorbed by the Secretary for War. These two documents were largely responsible for our disasters in South Africa. That the War Office is not itself to blame may be gathered from the fidelity with which it carried out a scheme of military defence based on Mr. Stanhope's Memorandum. The two army crops, the reliefs for India, garrisons for our coaling stations, and all the other Imperial necessities assumed by the Hartington Commission, were provided without any difficulty. But in a real war they were totally inadequate, and so the system broke down. What we want is a Minister at Pall Mall who understands the problem of Imperial defence—a Minister who will forget the Memorandum of 1891, and who will do for the War Office what Mr. Chamberlain has done for the Colonial Office. A Scharnhorst is not possible in this country; but a great minister like Chatham is, and what the Army did under his inspiration is written in the history of three Continents. But the necessary reforms mean nothing less than a complete revolution in our ideas. Where is the minister who shall accomplish all this, or even a part of it?

From a strategical and tactical point of view the recent manœuvres have undoubtedly proved to have been a marked success compared with anything of the kind that has ever been attempted in this country; moreover the marching power of the troops, seeing that there were many young soldiers of only a few months' service in the ranks, has come as an agreeable surprise. No doubt, however, the example set by the leaven of South African campaigners in the various units proved a valuable stimulus to the youngsters in getting over the ground. Having regard therefore to the above encouraging facts, it is to be hoped that in future the authorities will endeavour to make the transport arrangements at peace manœuvres more in accordance with what would be demanded on active service. As at the manœuvres of 1898, artillery horses that should have been at their proper work with the guns and ammunition waggons were employed at the recent manœuvres in drawing baggage waggons, and amongst the civilian transport many instances occurred where the waggons were much under-horsed, added to which the drivers were under little control, and had an eye more to their own comfort than to that of their horses. The hired animals generally received a minimum of grooming, and in many cases were watered and fed in a very haphazard fashion. All these irregularities point to the necessity of having an officer or reliable non-commissioned officer in charge of each section of hired transport, and their duties would be to see that there was no overloading of waggons, no unnecessary loitering on the road, and that stable duties were properly performed at the end of a march. In such matters the civilian drivers ought undoubtedly to be under some legal restraint, seeing that the breakdown of their horses is sure to cause much inconvenience to the corps concerned.

Severe criticism has been passed on the gallant gunners for exposing their batteries so much in the fighting during the recent manœuvres, and the Commander-in-chief gave it as his opinion that, although there were exceptions, there was on the whole very little attempt at taking advantage of cover on the part of battery commanders, and that infantry fire was ignored to an extent that would have resulted in heavy loss. It is needless to say that the neglect by the artillery of the oft-quoted "lessons of the war" has been pointed out by most of the correspondents present at the manœuvres. Granted that on many occasions during the war heavy loss was sustained as the result of advantage not being taken of cover, there are on the other hand several instances, as at Elands Laagte, when the batteries were obliged to gallop up to the firing-line and support the infantry, and numerous were the occasions when the artillery had to expose itself unduly in covering a retreat. But is it always the fault of the artillery commanders when guns come into action in exposed positions? It has been remarked lately, and not without a great degree of truth, that General officers commanding and their staff in these days often place restrictions on the intelligent choice of a position by artillery officers by ordering the guns to be brought into action on some indicated locality, and the fact is constantly ignored that gunners ought to be best able to select positions for their guns with due regard to the tactical intentions of the commander of a force. Again, as to the place artillery should occupy on the march, it would be presumed that long-ranging guns which might be required, to shell the enemy at a distance would, at all events, march somewhere near the head of a column. On the 16th inst. however, when the heavy guns of the Blue Force were most required, they had to be hurried up from the rear and did not arrive until the opportunity of using their long range power was gone. It would therefore be interesting to hear what artillerymen themselves have to say as to how far they were responsible for recklessly exposing their batteries, and for the heavy guns being placed in the rear in the order of march of a column.

At the close of the manœuvres Lord Roberts remarked that the condition of the artillery horses excited his admiration, but his lordship no doubt at at the same time must have regretted that this branch of the Service is literally starved in its establishment of horses, and that the batteries which took part in the manœuvres were to a great extent horsed by borrowing from batteries that were not present. It will still further astonish most people to learn that C Battery, R.H.A., having little more than a dozen horses of its own, had been made up partially—not sufficiently—by means of horses apparently borrowed from the Scots Greys. Indeed, the batteries on the home establishment are, if anything, far worse off for horses now than has ever been the case before, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Brodrick set down in the last Army Estimates a considerable sum for additional horses for the home Army. There is every reason to believe, however, that a great deal of money which should have been spent on horses for the Regular Army has gone in hiring horses for the Yeomanry. As a matter of fact, four-fifths of the field artillery in this country is on the "intermediate" and "lower" establishments, which mean sixty-six horses in the former case and fifty-six in the latter, including officers' chargers. The remaining fifth of the field artillery is on what is termed the "higher" establishment, the batteries having ninety horses each. It can thus easily be seen how impossible it is to horse the ammunition waggons at manœuvred in the case of batteries on the "intermediate" and "lower" establishments without borrowing wholesale from elsewhere.

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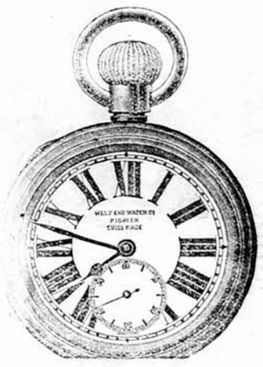

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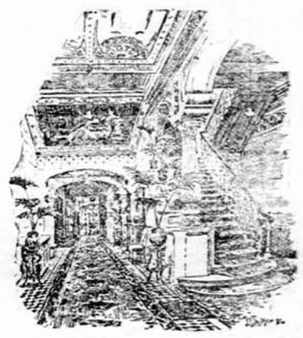

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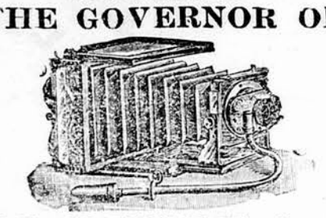

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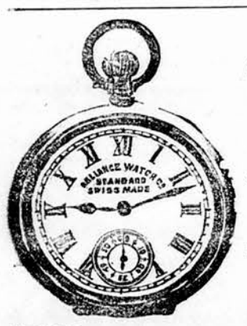

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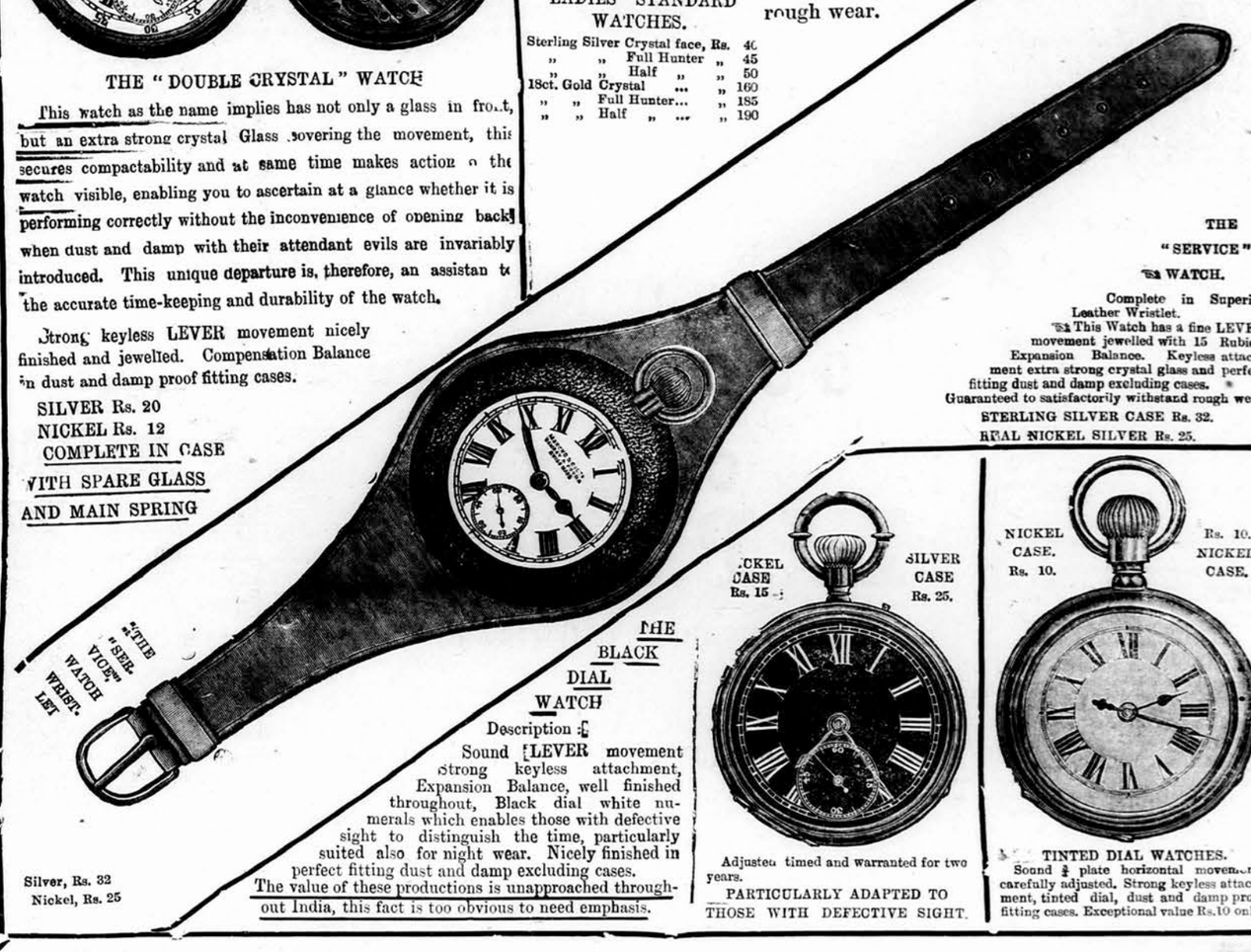

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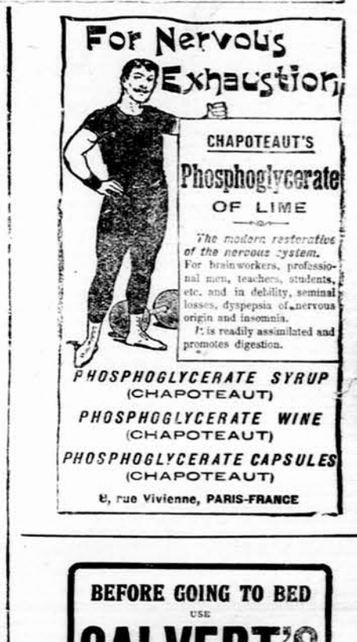
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